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REPORT

ON

INDIAN WHEAT

BY

DR. FORBES WATSON.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

	Page.
Bearing of the export of wheat from India on the silver question	1
Reference to map, synoptical table of results, and typical collection of specimens	1
Principal results of the valuations	1
Comparison of the prices realized by the Indian samples with the current quotations of foreign wheats	2
Comparison with current quotations of English wheat	2
India admirably suited for the growth of the finest qualities of both soft and hard wheat	2
Observations on the present low level of prices	3
Comparison of India with other wheat producing countries	3
The true policy for India in the matter of wheat is to encourage the cultivation of the finest varieties	3
Causes of the inferior quality of the bulk of Indian shipments of wheat	4
The existing causes of the depreciation of Indian wheat easily removable. Excellent seed may be found in almost every wheat growing district. Introduction of cheap winnowing and screening appliances	4
Advantages likely to result from the introduction of threshing machinery	4
Opening up of new markets for Indian wheat. The hard white wheat most suitable for Italy	5
Increased adaptability of Indian wheat for the purposes of the English miller	5
Recent improvements in milling machinery	5
Suggested experiments in order to ascertain the capabilities of Indian wheat for the manufacture of the finest flour	5
Districts from which samples suitable for the experiments could be most readily obtained	6
Request for a collection of fresh samples from the Punjab	6
The Punjab probably destined to become the chief wheat exporting province of India	7
Suggested chemical analysis of the principal varieties of Indian wheat	8
Request for the statistical information collected in India with regard to wheat	8

APPENDIX A. Table showing for each province, as also for all India, the number of samples of wheat of each of the different varieties, together with their range in price, taken at the beginning of February 1879 — 9

APPENDIX B. List of typical collection of samples illustrating the principal varieties of wheat grown in India — 10

REPORT ON THE SAMPLES.

Condition of the samples	11
Extent of wheat cultivation in India	12
Native names of the different varieties	13
Description of the principal varieties	14
Geographical distribution of the different varieties	15
Observations on the samples of soft white wheat	17
" " hard "	21
" " soft red wheat	23
" " hard "	25

VALUATION OF THE SAMPLES.

BENGAL.—LOWER PROVINCES.

	Page.
Presidency Division:	
Nuddea district	26
Burdwan Division:	
Beerbhoom district	26
Burdwan "	26
Hooghly "	26
Orissa Division:	
Balasore district	27
Rajshahye Division:	
Moorshedabad district	27
Rajshahye "	27
Bhagulpore Division:	
Bhagulpore district	27
Monghyr "	28
Maldah "	28
Purneah "	29
Sonthal Pergunnahs	29

L 884. Wt. P 149.

	Page.
Chota Nagpore Division:	
Hazareebagh district	29
Lohardugga „	29
Manbhoom „	29
Singbhoom „	29
Patna Division:	
Chumparun district	29
Gya „	29
Patna „	30
Sarun „	30
Shababad „	30
Tirhoot „	30

North-west Provinces and Oude.

Benares Division:	
Azimgarh district	31
Benares „	31
Basti „	31
Ghazipur „	31
Gorakhpur „	32
Mirzapur „	32
Allahabad Division:	
Allahabad district	32
Banda „	32
Cawnpore „	33
Futtehpore „	33
Jounpore „	34
Roy Bareilly Division:	
Pratabgarh district	34
Roy Bareilly „	34
Sultanpur „	34
Fyzabad Division:	
Bharaich district	35
Fyzabad „	35
Gonda „	36
Lucknow Division:	
Barabanki district	36
Lucknow „	36
Unao „	37
Sitapur Division:	
Hardui district	37
Kheri „	38
Sitapur „	38
Jhansi Division:	
Jalaun district	38
Jhansi „	38
Lallitpur „	39
Agra Division:	
Agra district	39
Etawah „	39
Etah „	40
Furruckabad „	40
Muttra „	41
Mainpoori „	41
Rohilkund Division:	
Bareilly district	42
Budaon „	42
Mooradabad „	43
Shahjehanpur „	43
Kamaon Division:	
Gurwhal district	43
Kumaon „	43
Meerut Division:	
Aligurh district	43
Bulundshahr „	44
Dehra Doon „	44
Meerut „	45
Muzaffarnuggur „	45
Saharunpore „	46
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	46

Punjab.

Delhi Division:	
Delhi district	46
Gurgaon „	46
Kurnool „	46
Hissar Division:	
Hissar district	46
Rohtak „	47
Sirsa „	47
Umballa Division:	
Umballa district	47
Loodiana „	47
Simla „	47
Jullundur Division:	
Hoshiarpur district	48
Jullundur „	48
Kangra „	48
Umritsur Division:	
Umritsur district	48
Gurdaspur „	48
Sialkot „	49
Lahore Division:	
Ferozepore district	49
Gujranwalla „	49
Lahore „	49
Mooltan Division:	
Jhang district	49
Montgomery „	49
Mooltan „	49
Muzaffargarh „	49
Rawulpindee Division:	
Gujerat district	50
Jhelum „	50
Rawulpindee „	50
Shahpur „	50
Peshawur Division:	
Hazara district	50
Kohat „	50
Peshawur „	51
Derajat Division:	
Bannu district	51
Dera Ghazi Khan	51
Dera Ismail Khan	51

Bombay Presidency.

Sind:	
Hyderabad district	51
Kurrachee „	52
Shikarpur „	53
Thur and Parkur district	53
Upper Sind Frontier	53
Native States in Guzerat	55
Districts of Bhownuggur State	55

Northern Division:
Ahmedabad district - - - 56
Broach „ - - - 56
Kaira „ - - - 56
Khandesh „ - - - 57
Nassick „ - - - 58
Punch Mehals - - - - 58
Surat district - - - - 58
Thana „ - - - - 58

Southern Division:
Ahmednuggur district - - - 59
Belgaum „ - - - 59
Dharwar „ - - - 59
Kaladgi „ - - - 60
Poona „ - - - 60
Satara „ - - - 61
Sholapur „ - - - 61

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nerbudda Division:
Baitul district - - - - 61
Chindwarra „ - - - 61
Hoshangabad „ - - - 61
Nimar „ - - - 61
Nursingpore „ - - - 62
Jubbulpore Division:
Damoh district - - - - 62
Jubbulpore „ - - - 62
Mandla „ - - - 62
Saugor „ - - - 62
Seoni „ - - - 63

Chutteesgurh Division:
Bilaspur district - - - 63
Raipore „ - - - 63
Nagpore Division:
Balaghat district - - - 63
Bhandara „ - - - 63
Chanda „ - - - 63
Nagpore „ - - - 64
Wurdha „ - - - 64
Upper Godavery „ - - - 64

BERAR.

East Berar:
Oomraottee district - - - 64
Ellichpur „ - - - 65
Woon „ - - - 65

West Berar:
Akola district - - - - 65
Buldana „ - - - - 66
Bassim „ - - - - 66

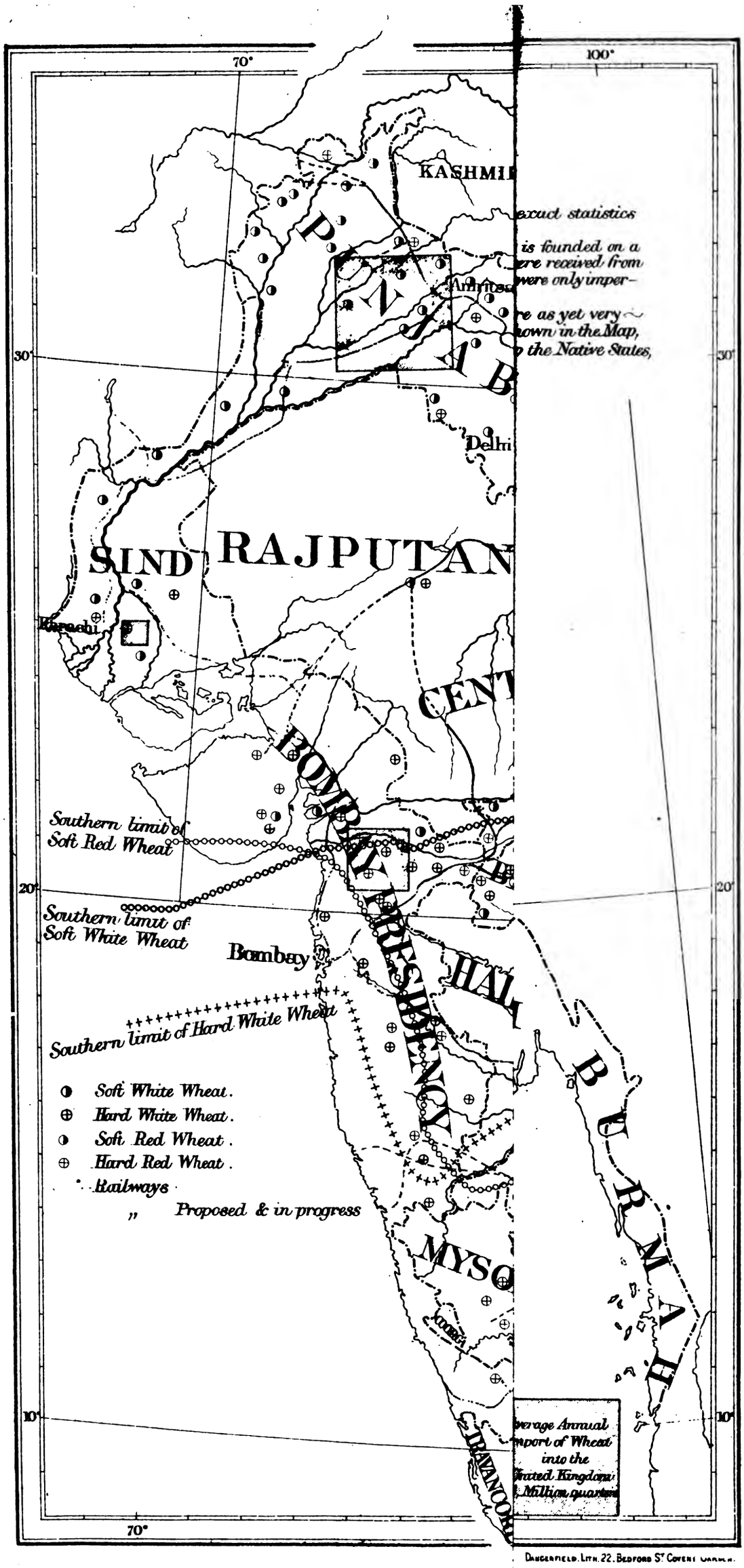
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Bellary district - - - - 66
Coimbatore „ - - - - 67
Cuddapah „ - - - - 67
Kurnool „ - - - 67

Kistna district - - - - 67
Nilgherry „ - - - - 67
Tinnevelly „ - - - - 67

MYSORE. - - - - 67

BURMA - - - - 68



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REPORT ON INDIAN WHEAT

BY

DR. FORBES WATSON.

INTRODUCTION.

In submitting the subjoined Report on the samples of Indian wheat forwarded to this Office in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India of the 14th March 1877, I would take the opportunity of pointing out a few of the principal results of the examination, together with their bearing upon the question of the supply of Indian wheat for the European market. The Resolution referred to directs the collection of detailed statistics and other local information on the subject of the cultivation of wheat, but the results have not yet been received, and the Report has accordingly been restricted to the examination of the question, mainly, by the light of the evidence afforded by the samples themselves. The subject derives at the present time an unusual importance from the obvious consideration that the depreciation of silver, which affects so injuriously the finances of India, can be best counteracted by a development of the Indian export trade. Until, however, the information now in course of collection has been received, the question of the production and export of wheat from India cannot be treated with the amount of statistical detail which it deserves, as the materials available in the usual administration reports are of a fragmentary and incomplete description. At the same time it will be found that the examination of the large collection of samples under report has of itself led to some conclusions which may have an important bearing on the future of the Indian wheat trade.

Bearing of the wheat export on the silver question.

2. The number of samples amounted to more than 1,000, and together they form by far the most complete collection of Indian wheat ever brought to this country. The valuations of the individual samples are given in the tabular statements at pp. 26 *et seq.*, whilst the section commencing at p. 11 will be found to contain a number of special observations referring to them. For the present purpose it will be sufficient to refer to the summary Table at p. 9, which presents a synopsis of all the chief results, and indicates the number of samples of each variety of wheat received from the different provinces of India, as well as their quality, range of price, and average value. A map is also appended, showing the geographical distribution of the chief varieties, and the Report is accompanied by a collection of samples, illustrative of the more important kinds of wheat grown in India.

Report, map, synoptical table of results, and typical collection of specimens.

3. By arranging all the samples, according to price, in classes corresponding to the usual classification of soft white wheats, the following result is obtained:—

Principal results of the valuations.

	Number of Samples.				
	Soft white.	Hard white.	Soft red.	Hard red.	Total.
Superior samples, 44*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	101	—	—	—	101
Grade No. 1., 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* „	123	13	10	—	146
Grade No. 2., 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* „	73	83	56	—	212
Ordinary, 37*s.* to 39*s.* „	51	61	74	68	254
Inferior, below 37*s.* „	9	10	20	75	114
Total No. of samples	357	167	160	143	827
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Average price per quarter	41 9	39 5	38 5	36 1	39 8

It will be seen that wheats equal or superior in value to grades numbers 1 and 2 of white wheat form the greater portion of the collection, numbering in fact 459

samples, against 368 ordinary and inferior samples; moreover, out of a total of 827 samples, 101 must be described as being of a very superior quality, whilst only 114 samples are decidedly inferior.

Comparison of the prices realised by the Indian samples with the current quotations of foreign wheats.

4. The surprisingly favourable character of these results will be clearly perceived on comparing the prices assigned to the Indian samples with the quotations current at the time of valuation for the different kinds of wheat in the London market, viz.:—

	per quarter of	
Danzig	496 lbs.	42*s.* to 46*s.*
Australian	„	47*s.* to 48*s.*
Californian and Oregon	„	44*s.* to 45*s.*
White American and Canadian	„	42*s.* to 46*s.*
No. 1 Milwaukee	„	42*s.* to 43*s.*
No. 2 „	„	40*s.* to 41*s.*
No. 2 Spring	„	38*s.* to 40*s.*
No. 3 „	„	36*s.* to 37*s.*

No higher quotations than those realized by numbers of Indian samples appear in this list, the highest being the quotation for Australian wheat at 47*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter, a price which has been realized by a certain number of the best Indian samples. It will be likewise seen that the most numerous classes in the Indian collection are those which correspond in value with the better kinds of American wheat quoted in the list.

Comparison with current quotations of English wheat.

5. The valuations of the Indian wheats compare even more favourably with the prices of English wheat. At the time of valuation the quotations for new English white were from 30*s.* to 45*s.* per quarter (of 480 lbs.), and for new English red from 30*s.* to 41*s.* per quarter, while the average weekly rate throughout the United Kingdom was only 38*s.* per quarter. It will be seen that the Indian collection contains numbers of samples exceeding in value the highest of these quotations, while the average for the whole collection amounts to 39*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, or to nearly 2*s.* above the average of the United Kingdom. It must, however, be explained that the last English crop was one of exceptionally poor quality, as shown by the fact that at the date of the valuations (beginning of February 1879), the bulk of the English wheats were almost unsaleable at Mark Lane in consequence of their poor condition.

India admirably suited for the growth of the finest qualities of both soft and hard wheat.

6. The above facts conclusively show that India is well adapted for the growth of wheat of the finest quality. It must be, however, kept in mind that a considerable number of the samples sent from India were far superior to any Indian wheat usually seen in the London market, and that without more local information than we now possess it is not possible to decide whether these fine varieties could at present be forthcoming in quantities sufficient for the development of an important trade. In fact, Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co. state, in a letter printed among the enclosures to the despatch from the Government of India on the subject, that on the Bombay side the supply of the best qualities is very limited, as compared with the common qualities, and that the prices of the fine wheats are so well kept up in India itself that more profit is to be obtained on the shipment of inferior than of fine wheat. Be this, however, as it may, one result is clearly apparent from the mere inspection of the samples, and that is that the cultivation of the finest wheat cannot be considered as anything exceptional, but that it is spread over a considerable portion of the country. If samples like those mentioned in the valuations as being equal to the finest Australian or Californian had only been sent from a few places their occurrence might have been explained as due to unusually favourable conditions which do not apply to the country at large. But samples of equal or only slightly inferior value were sent from district after district. It is not from one nor half-a-dozen places that the best samples were received, but probably from more than 100 different localities. More than 60 districts sent one or more samples of soft white wheat reported as superior to No. 1, and valued at from 44*s.* to 48*s.* These 60 districts include the greater portion of Behar, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Central Provinces; and it is probable that but for the weevilled condition in which most of their samples were received, the same might have been said of the Punjab and Sind. In addition, perhaps a dozen more districts in Bengal, Bombay, and Berar may be counted, which though not producing soft white of a similarly high character, yet grow a hard white wheat equal to the finest wheat of the same kind grown anywhere. The provinces above mentioned include the whole of the wheat-growing area proper in India; Madras, Mysore, and

Burma are evidently but little adapted for the cultivation of wheat, the few samples received from them being mostly very inferior in quality. We thus arrive at the important conclusion that throughout the wheat-growing part of India the cultivation of the finest varieties is well understood and extensively practised. This is a most important fact, bearing not only on the development of the wheat trade, but also on agricultural progress in India generally, for it indicates the existence of a much higher agricultural skill than India has usually been credited with. We often hear of the ignorance of the Indian ryots, and of their careless and shiftless modes of cultivation. But a glance at the collection of Indian wheats under report proves that there must exist all over India a numerous class of agriculturalists to whom such a reproach cannot apply. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the ryots who grew those samples of soft wheat equal to the finest Australian, or of hard wheat equal to the finest Kubanka, must be as keenly alive to the advantages of selection of seed and of careful cultivation as the most intelligent English farmer; and our samples prove that such ryots are to be found in almost every wheat-growing district.

Observation on the present low level of prices.

7. With regard to the prices assigned to the Indian samples, it is necessary to remark that although they compare very favourably with the quotations of the various English and foreign wheats in the market, yet they afford a much smaller margin, as compared with the prices current in India, than has been the case in former years. It must be observed, however, that the exceedingly low range of prices for wheat and other grains now ruling in European markets seems quite exceptional, whilst the prices in India are unusually high. As pointed out in the "Economist" of the 1st of March of the current year, the price of wheat in England has only twice within the last 100 years fallen to the present level, viz., in 1835 and in 1851. Two causes have mainly contributed to bring about the present state of the market. The crops produced in America for two years in succession have been exceptionally heavy, while the existing financial depression and distrust combine to restrict the scale of commercial operations; so that, notwithstanding the cheapness of wheat, the stocks in England continue low, as the grain merchants cannot obtain from the banks the usual advances. In India, on the contrary, the prices ruling in the chief producing districts are higher than in normal years, partly on account of the exhaustion of stocks by the recent famines, partly on account of the apprehensions excited by the unfavourable season in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab. So far these causes have undoubtedly resulted in a very considerable diminution in the arrivals of Indian wheat in this market.

Comparison of India with other wheat-producing countries.

8. But whatever may be the case, under such exceptional conditions as those now prevailing, all the facts point to the conclusion that, as regards wheat, India may shortly become one of the chief sources of supply for the United Kingdom. It must be borne in mind that India is one of the largest wheat-producing countries in the world. The production of the United Kingdom amounts to only about 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 quarters per annum. Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Spain each produce about the same quantity. Germany produces from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 quarters, and the two countries which produce the largest amounts are France and Russia, each producing from 30,000,000, to 35,000,000 quarters per annum. Both are surpassed by the United States, which produced during each of the past two years upwards of 45,000,000 quarters. No complete statistics exist for India, but we know that the Punjab alone produces about as much as the United Kingdom, Oude about 3,500,000 quarters, the Central Provinces about 3,000,000, and Bombay not much less. The production in the North-West Provinces proper has never been estimated, but must be fully equal to that of the Punjab, and that of Behar is also known to be considerable. Thus the yearly production of the provinces under direct British rule will amount to from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 quarters, or to the same quantity as that produced by Russia or France. But if the native States in the Punjab, Rajpootana, Malwa, Bundelkund, and Guzerat be added, in all of which wheat is largely cultivated, it will be found that India must be considered as being, next to the United States, the largest wheat-producing country in the world.

The true policy for India in the matter of wheat is to encourage the cultiva-

9. The prospect appears even more encouraging when viewed in connexion with the results already mentioned of the examination of the samples under report. Whilst as regards cotton and some other produce the soil and climate of India are rather at a disadvantage with those of other competing countries, as regards wheat India is proved to be admirably adapted for the production of the finest qualities of both soft and hard wheat. This is a circumstance of great importance, because the supply of

tion of the finest varieties.

the fine varieties is much more restricted than that of the commoner kinds. In considering the competition in the market of the world, France, although producing as much as Russia, may be left out of account, as its production, large though it be, barely suffices for its own consumption. Thus, practically, Russia and the United States are the chief competing countries to be considered. But in both countries the area for the production of fine full grown winter wheat is comparatively restricted. Spring wheat forms a very large proportion of the Russian supply, as the greater part of the country is too cold for the growth of winter wheat; in the United States likewise, the climate of Minnesota, Iowa, and the other States on the Canadian border, in which the cultivation of wheat has been recently so rapidly extending, is only adapted for the growth of spring wheat. This wheat, which is mostly red, is not only inferior in quality to a good winter wheat, but it produces also a much lighter crop, not more than 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Thus, however much the cultivation may extend in these parts, it is not likely to affect the supply of the finest varieties, such as are grown in some of the older States or in California.

The true policy for India, therefore, appears to consist in taking advantage of her climatic position, and cultivating for export only the finest varieties, in which the competition of Russia and the Far West in America is not likely to be as severe as in the case of the common varieties. Such a policy receives additional recommendation from the fact that the price of the finer varieties is always better kept up, and suffers less in a falling market than that of the common wheat. The higher priced wheat will likewise support better the necessarily high charges of transport and freight.

Causes of the inferior quality of the bulk of Indian shipments of wheat.

10. The bulk of the Indian wheat as actually shipped to this country is, however, by no means of a high quality, as the good average Indian wheat chiefly known in this market only classes with grade No. 2. There is room for considerable improvement both in the quality of the grain itself, and as regards the condition in which it is sent to this market. The three principal causes which at present tend to depreciate Indian wheat are,—(*a*) the mixture of different varieties of wheat, white and red, hard and soft in the same sample; (*b*) the admixture of other grain, such as barley, gram, rape, or linseed; and (*c*) the presence of foreign matters, such as chaff, earth, lumps of clay, and dirt of every description.

(*a.*) With regard to the mixture of different varieties of wheat, that of hard with soft wheat is the most objectionable, as also the most frequent. The mixture of soft red with soft white wheat depreciates the price to a certain extent, though many samples of such mixed wheat were highly reported on, but the presence of a considerable proportion of hard grain reduces the value materially.

(*b.*) The admixture of foreign grains reduces even more the value of the wheat. Many samples from the Punjab, Sind, and also occasionally from Bengal and the North-west Provinces, are so mixed with barley as to be quite unfit for milling, and the presence of smaller quantities of gram or oilseeds is frequently met with in samples coming from every province.

(*c.*) The third cause of depreciation—the presence of chaff, earth, and other extraneous matters—is likewise more noticeable than would be the case if the wheat trade were properly organised.

The existing causes of depreciation of Indian wheat easily removable.

Excellent seed may be found in almost every wheat-growing district.

Cheap winnowing and screening appliances.

11. Fortunately no serious difficulties seem to stand in the way of effecting a great and rapid change in the character of the wheat exported from India. The quality of the grain itself depends mainly upon the care exercised in the selection of seed. The collection of samples here reported on proves, however, that in almost every district excellent qualities of wheat may be already found. There is therefore no question of acclimatising seed imported from England or other countries, but simply of extending the area of the fine varieties already cultivated, and if a regular demand for the better qualities should spring up, there is every probability that the mere extension of the cultivation already existing would be able to meet it. As regards the condition of the wheat, the considerable quantities of chaff and dirt of all kinds, the presence of which depreciates the Indian wheat on the average by at least 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, could be easily removed by the introduction of comparatively simple screening and winnowing machinery.

Advantages which would result from the introduction of

12. The measures so far suggested are all capable of easy execution, and attention to the points mentioned would contribute to improve materially the position of Indian wheat in the English market. But, in addition, the introduction of steam threshing machinery has recently been strongly recommended. No doubt, if such machinery

threshing machines.

came to be extensively adopted in India, the benefit derived from its use would be considerable. In view, however, of the great cost and general unsuitability of such machines to the Indian system of farming, it is impossible to entertain the hope that they could ever be adopted for general use in India. But it cannot be doubted that in some of the principal exporting districts such machines might be used with the greatest advantage. In addition to the clean condition of the grain, a great saving would be effected in the time required for the preparation of the crop for the market and its shipment to this country. In this manner the ravages of the weevil, one of the greatest obstacles to the development of the Indian wheat trade, would be reduced to a minimum, and Indian wheat could be delivered in this country just at that period before the gathering of the English harvest when stocks are lowest, and prices at their highest. It may be mentioned that the introduction of steam threshing machinery into Russia, and quite recently into Egypt has resulted in a considerable improvement in the quality in the wheat sent from these two countries.

Opening up of new markets for Indian wheat. The hard white wheat most suitable for Italy.

13. The suggestions contained in the preceding paragraphs bear upon the measures required for developing in India the production of a better quality of wheat than that now principally exported. But of equal importance to the increase of the supply of good wheat in India are any measures which might lead to an increased demand for the Indian wheats by the opening up of new markets. I may remark on this point, that in the opinion of the valuer to whom the samples were submitted, the Mediterranean would afford for some of the varieties a much better market than England. This applies particularly to a fine, hard, white wheat grown in many parts of India. Many of the samples of this kind sent from Bengal, the North-west Provinces, but especially from Bombay, were equal to if not better than the finest Kubanka wheat, which is usually accepted as the type of the best wheat of this class. This kind of wheat is specially suited to the manufacture of macaroni, which is so important an industry in Genoa, Naples, and other places in Italy. Hard white wheat is on this account in great request there, and may be frequently disposed of at prices much in advance of the London quotations. The difference in favour of Italy may sometimes amount to as much as 5*s*. per quarter. As, moreover, the shipping charges from India to Italy will be lower than those to England, that country seems to be the natural outlet for this description of Indian wheat, which up to the present has not been sufficiently appreciated in England.

Increased adaptability of the Indian wheat for the purposes of the English miller.

14. There is another point which has an important bearing on the demand for Indian wheat. Its consumption in this country depends mainly upon its adaptability for the purposes of the miller. It must be kept in mind that the recent remarkable development of the export trade in Indian wheat was to a considerable extent influenced by the improvements effected in this country in the mode of grinding it. This development was of course favoured by the opening of the Suez Canal, and by other circumstances; but the principal cause was the discovery that by previous wetting Indian wheat is rendered perfectly suitable for grinding in the usual way, and also that an admixture of the dry Indian wheat with the English grain is very advantageous, especially after a wet harvest.

Recent improvements in milling machinery.

15. There is every reason to suppose that just as in the past changes or improvements in the milling process have affected the demand for Indian wheat, so in the future further improvements may result in increasing the demand. The improvements which have been effected during the last few years in milling machinery are very considerable. In addition to the usual system of grinding the grain by means of millstones, two new methods have been prominently brought into notice. The one consists in crushing the wheat by passing it repeatedly between chilled iron rollers. This is the method now universally used in Hungary, and it produces the finest flour in the market. The superiority of the flour prepared in this way to that produced by the ordinary method is shown by the quotations, which, for instance, on the 10th of February last ranged between 41*s*. and 55*s*. per sack of 280 lbs. of Hungarian flour, whilst the highest price for town-made flour was only 40*s*. The third and most recent system consists in a combination of the grindstones with crushing cylinders. The grain is first broken up between grindstones so as to convert it into a kind of semolina or soojee, which is subsequently crushed between smooth porcelain cylinders.

Suggested experiments in order to

16. I had occasion to inspect the two new systems here referred to at the recent Paris Exhibition, and I concur with the opinion which has been expressed in the

ascertain capabilities of Indian wheat for the manufacture of the finest flour.

accompanying letter by Mr. Alexander Smith, of Cornhill, to whom I am indebted for the laborious series of valuations on which this Report is founded, as to the expediency of ascertaining by direct experiment the suitability of the Indian wheat for the production of the finest flour, with the aid of the new milling apparatus here referred to. Mr. Smith expresses his surprise at seeing so many specimens of really very fine wheats among the samples submitted to him. He says these extra fine wheats are unknown here, and that it would be of the utmost importance to get some of them converted into flour, and even into bread. He was particularly struck with the fine hard wheat, which he thinks is not sufficiently appreciated in this market, and he refers to some experiments undertaken some time ago, at his instance, with flour produced from the hard St. Petersburgh wheat, which yielded per sack of 280 lbs. 110 four-pound loaves of fine bread, whereas the best English wheat yields only 90 to 92 loaves. Some of the Indian samples of hard wheat are even finer than the best hard St. Petersburg or Kubanka wheat; and Mr. Smith is of opinion that the methods of milling recently introduced, in which the grindstones are replaced by crushing cylinders, will do away with the objection formerly entertained to the hard wheat on account of its being injurious to the grindstone.

For each milling experiment a quantity of about 20 quarters would be required; so that to test the three systems of milling now in use, 60 quarters, or about 350 maunds, of each variety of wheat would have to be procured. Mr. Smith suggests that the following sorts should be tried:—

1st. Fine hard white.
2nd. Fine soft red.
3rd. Fine soft white.
4th. Good average soft white, No. 2.

Of these, the three sorts first mentioned are not obtainable in the London market. The quality last mentioned as "good average white, about No. 2," may, indeed, be purchased here, but it is often so much mixed and dirty that it would be preferable to have it likewise imported directly from India.

It may be pointed out that the greater portion of the expenditure on account of such experiments would be recovered from the sale of the resulting flour.

Districts from which samples suitable for the experiments could be most readily obtained.

17. It should not be difficult to procure the quantities required of the wheats named for the proposed experiments. The lists of the best samples of each of the different varieties, and their place of production, at pp. 19 to 23 of the Report, supply an indication of the places in which these varieties are obtainable. Although generally the best specimens of soft wheat are all produced north, and the best specimens of hard wheat south, of the Nerbudda, there are many districts in the North-West Provinces or in the Central Provinces in which all the four varieties required may be found together. The finest specimens of hard white wheat comes from the Khandesh district in the Bombay Presidency, but wheat almost equal to it is found in many parts of the North-West Provinces, and even as close to Calcutta as the Maldah district. The simplest way would be to entrust Mr. Buck, the Director of Agriculture of the North-West Provinces, with the duty of purchasing the necessary quantities, approaching as nearly as possible the quality of the samples Nos. 1 or 2, Nos. 4, 6, and 7, of the set of samples which accompany this Report, and the description of which is given in Appendix B., p. 10. The districts of Cawnpore, Bulundshahr, or Meerut appear the most suitable for such a purpose, as from each of them excellent samples of all four varieties have been received.

Request for a collection of fresh samples from the Punjab.

18. I would take the same opportunity for suggesting that a fresh collection of samples should be forwarded from the Punjab. As pointed out on page 13 of the Report, the collection sent from that province would, in all probability, have scarcely done justice to it, even had it arrived uninjured. But by far the greater proportion of samples were either totally destroyed, or at least partially damaged by weevil. A number of most important wheat-growing districts are, in consequence, left unrepresented even by a single sample, and the whole province, containing 30 districts, and producing annually more than 10,000,000 quarters of wheat, or about as much as the whole United Kingdom, is only represented by 19 sound samples. From such scanty materials it is of course impossible to draw any reliable conclusions with regard to the character of the cultivation of wheat in the Punjab. Examples of the two extremes of Indian agriculture may be found there side by side. On the one hand, the specimen of soft white wheat sent from Delhi is the best sample in the whole collection, and several other samples are of equal excellence; on the other hand, there are a number

of samples, among the red wheats especially, which could only have been grown from seed apparently degenerated through a long course of neglect. As observed in the Report, the samples in question, in addition to foreign substances, contain a large proportion of grains of wheat of so stunted a growth and shrivelled appearance as to resemble rather grass-seed than a cultivated grain. The cultivation of such a degenerate wheat is the more astonishing, as, to judge by our samples, seed of first-rate quality seems to be produced in the same or adjoining districts, so that the remedy for the evil is close at hand. One remark may be made on this subject. If the collection presents a fair picture of the varieties cultivated in the Punjab, then it must be inferred that the cultivation of wheat in the Punjab proper, that is, the districts between the Indus and the Sutlej, is conducted with considerably less skill and care than in the neighbouring North-West Provinces. By far the greater number of the samples sent from the Punjab districts consist of red wheat, frequently of a very inferior quality; in fact, the proportion of inferior samples is greater in the Punjab collection than in that from any other province, Madras, Mysore, and Burma alone excepted, which can hardly be classed among the wheat-producing provinces. But on account of the incompleteness of the collection, it would be hazardous to draw any definite conclusions.

Punjab probably destined to become the chief wheat exporting province of India.

19. The uncertainty in which the question of the quality of the Punjab wheats is left is the more a matter of regret as that province seems capable of becoming the chief wheat exporting district of India. As I had occasion recently to point out, there is no part of India in which, in proportion to the population, wheat is grown to the same extent as in the Punjab, the acreage now under wheat amounting to more than 6,000,000 acres, and being capable of rapid extension.

Hitherto the only railway available for the wheat coming from the Punjab has been the Punjab and Delhi and the East Indian line, so that the producing districts were at a distance of from 1,100 to 1,500 miles from the port (Calcutta).

By the Indus Valley Railway the distance to the port (Kurrachee) will only amount to from 600 to 1,000 miles. The reduction in the railway carriage will thus be considerable, amounting on the average to about 6*s*. per quarter. There will be a further saving of 2*s*. per quarter on the freight from Kurrachee to London as compared with the freight from Calcutta to London. The total saving effected by the Kurrachee route will thus amount to about 8*s*. per quarter, and the total expense of carriage and freight to London will be from 15*s*. to 20*s*. per quarter.* Considering that the price of wheat in London may be taken at the present time at from 40*s*. to 45*s*. per quarter, and that in the Punjab in normal years the prices range from 9 to 14 rupees for the same quantity, a saving of 8*s*. will often make the whole difference between a profitable

* The saving on the inland carriage has been made on the basis of the special reduced rate for long distances now charged on the East Indian Railway, viz., 18·7 pies per 100 maunds. The rates on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, parts of which would have to be used both in exporting viâ Calcutta, as well as viâ Kurrachee, are a little higher, viz., 25 pies per 100 maunds. For the purpose of a rough calculation, however, it will be sufficient to adopt the East Indian Railway rate of 18·7 pies for the whole distance, especially as it may be presumed that with an increased wheat traffic the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway would bring down its rates to the lower level.

—	Punjab to London, viâ Kurrachee.		Punjab to London, viâ Calcutta.	
	Minimum Distance, 600 miles (Multan).	Maximum Distance, 1,000 miles (Umballa or Rawulpindi).	Minimum Distance, 1,100 miles (Umballa).	Maximum Distance, 1,500 miles (Multan or Rawulpindi).
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Carriage by rail to the port, per quarter.	6 10	11 5	12 6	17 2
Freight by sea to London, per quarter.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0

This shows an advantage of 5*s*. 8*d*. on the railway carriage and 2*s*. on the sea freight, or nearly 8*s*. per quarter in favour of the Kurrachee route.

As the Indus Valley Railway is almost finished, with the exception of the bridge at Sukkur, experience will shortly show whether the line will be able to convey as large quantities of merchandise at rates as low as those now charged on the East Indian line, and it is only the inability of the Indus Valley Railway to accomplish this which would affect the above forecast.

and a losing trade, that is between a trade of the largest dimensions and no trade at all.

The completion of the Indus Valley Railway is thus calculated to bring about a complete revolution in the wheat trade of India, which is likely to assume in the Punjab a magnitude considerably greater than that which it is likely to attain in the districts from which the wheat is at present exported.

These few observations on the special interest attaching to the exact knowledge of the varieties of wheat cultivated in the Punjab will, I trust, be considered to justify the adoption of the suggestion made above for the collection of a new set of samples in that province.

Suggested chemical analysis of the principal varieties of Indian wheat.

20. I beg likewise to suggest that it is very desirable to obtain a detailed chemical analysis of the chief varieties of wheat referred to in the accompanying Report. An opinion has been recently expressed that a proof is afforded of the exhaustion of Indian soils by the very low per-centages of phosphoric acid contained in the ash of the Indian wheats. It would be desirable to test the correctness of this opinion. A detailed analysis would further show whether the difference in quality between hard and soft wheat is due to a difference in chemical composition, the hard wheat appearing to be much richer in nitrogenous matter than the soft wheat. All these various points could be satisfactorily settled by analysing samples of the four different varieties, soft white, soft red, hard white, and hard red. For the sake of comparison samples of English wheats and of Australian and Californian should be analysed at the same time.

Request for the statistical information collected in India with regard to wheat.

21. In conclusion, I beg to refer again to the great importance of obtaining from India the detailed statistical information which has been collected under the orders of the Government of India mentioned at the beginning of this Memorandum. This information is urgently required to complete that which is afforded by the direct examination of the samples, and only after its receipt will it be possible to compile a complete and reliable account of the cultivation of wheat in India, an account which under the present circumstances would be exceedingly useful both to the Government and to the mercantile community.

J. F. W.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE showing for each Province, as also for all India, the number of samples forwarded by the Government of India of wheat of each of the several varieties, together with their range in price, taken at the beginning of February 1879.

Note.—The classification, according to price, adopted in this Table applies, strictly speaking, only to the soft white wheats. It has been extended to the three other varieties in order to give a general idea of the number of samples of all varieties comprised within the same range of prices.

Description of Wheat.	Number of Samples from the under-mentioned Provinces.											
	Bengal.	N.W. Provinces and Oude.	Ajmere and Mhairwara.	Punjab.	Sind.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Madras.	Mysore.	Burma.	All India.
A. *Soft and semi-hard white wheat, or mixed with predominance of soft white.*												
Superior samples 44*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter	6	81	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	101
Grade No. I. 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* „	9	96	—	4	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	123
„ No. II. 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* „	5	44	—	4	14	2	4	—	—	—	—	73
Ordinary 37*s.* to 39*s.* „	5	26	—	1	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	51
Inferior below 37*s.* „	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total soft white samples -	27	251	—	17	41	5	16	—	—	—	—	357
Average price per quarter -	*s. d.* 41 4	*s. d.* 42 0	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* 42 8	*s. d.* 39 8	*s. d.* 42 1	*s. d.* 43 3	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* 41 9
B. *Hard white wheat.*												
Grade No. I. 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* per quarter	3	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	13
„ No. II. 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* „	4	23	1	2	—	29	5	19	—	—	—	83
Ordinary 37*s.* to 39*s.* „	5	8	—	—	8	27	3	10	—	—	—	61
Inferior below 37*s.* „	—	1	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total hard white samples -	12	37	1	3	15	60	8	31	—	—	—	167
Average price per quarter -	*s. d.* 39 10	*s. d.* 40 1	*s. d.* 40 0	*s. d.* 38 0	*s. d.* 37 2	*s. d.* 39 5	*s. d.* 39 6	*s. d.* 39 8	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* 39 5
C. *Soft and semi-hard red wheat, or mixed with predominance of soft red.*												
Grade No. I. 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* per quarter	3	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
„ No. II. 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* „	11	23	1	7	1	8	2	3	—	—	—	56
Ordinary 37*s.* to 39*s.* „	6	38	—	11	—	5	10	4	—	—	—	74
Inferior below 37*s.* „	1	8	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total soft red samples -	21	71	3	30	2	13	13	7	—	—	—	160
Average price per quarter -	*s. d.* 39 7	*s. d.* 38 4	*s. d.* 41 8	*s. d.* 36 8	*s. d.* 37 9	*s. d.* 39 8	*s. d.* 39 1	*s. d.* 39 3	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* 38 5
D. *Hard red wheat.*												
Ordinary 37*s.* to 39*s.* per quarter -	2	4	1	—	—	31	11	13	5	1	—	68
Inferior below 37*s.* „ -	6	11	—	4	—	30	1	3	13	5	2	75
Total hard red samples -	8	15	1	4	—	61	12	16	18	6	2	143
Average price per quarter -	*s. d.* 35 10	*s. d.* 33 10	*s. d.* 37 6	*s. d.* 33 0	*s. d.* —	*s. d.* 36 9	*s. d.* 37 4	*s. d.* 37 0	*s. d.* 36 1	*s. d.* 32 4	*s. d.* 34 3	*s. d.* 36 1
All varieties.												
Superior samples 44*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter	6	81	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	101
Grade No. I. 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* „	15	103	2	6	8	6	4	2	—	—	—	146
„ No. II. 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* „	20	90	2	13	15	39	11	22	—	—	—	212
Ordinary 37*s.* to 39*s.* „	18	76	1	12	25	63	26	27	5	1	—	254
Inferior below 37*s.* „	9	24	—	16	10	31	1	3	13	5	2	114
Total number of samples - -	68	374	5	54	58	139	49	54	18	6	2	827
Average price per quarter of 496 lbs.	*s. d.* 39 10	*s. d.* 40 9	*s. d.* 40 6	*s. d.* 38 5	*s. d.* 39 0	*s. d.* 38 3	*s. d.* 40 1	*s. d.* 38 10	*s. d.* 36 1	*s. d.* 32 4	*s. d.* 34 3	*s. d.* 39 8

Appendix B.

*Typical Collection of Samples illustrating the principal varieties of Wheat grown in India.**

Nos. 1 and 2.—Samples of the finest kind of soft white wheat, equal to the best Australian. No. 1 is a sample of wheat grown near Delhi ("Safed," No. 273), and is the best of all as regards colour and shape of grain, but as regards softness it is excelled by the second sample, grown in the Meerut district ("Safed," No. 397). Both were valued at the highest figure of any wheat at the time (February 1879) in the London market, viz., 48*s.* per quarter, and the weight per bushel is high, 65 lbs. in the case of the first, and 62 lbs. in that of the second sample. Samples approaching these two in quality were received from about 60 districts, comprising the greater part of Behar, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Sind.

No. 3.—Sample of good wheat, grade No. I., grown in the Sultanpur district of Oude ("Samdhara," No. 711), and valued at 43*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

No. 4.—Sample of good average wheat, grade No. II. or rather better, grown in the Chumparun district of Behar ("Hada," No. 154), valued at 40*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and weighing 61 lbs. per bushel. This sample, like the previous one, differs from the two samples placed first by being mixed with a certain proportion of red and hard wheat, and is less uniform in appearance and colour than the best soft wheats placed first. These two specimens represent the two most numerous classes of the samples of soft white wheats in the present collection.

No. 5.—Sample of a peculiar wheat, resembling pearl barley in appearance, grown in the Meerut district ("Chunia," No. 401), valued at 43*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; weight 63½ lbs. per bushel. This specimen is included rather as a curiosity, the variety it represents being cultivated only locally in some parts of the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and Sind.

No. 6.—Sample of fine hard white wheat, equal to the best St. Petersburg or Kubanka, grown in the Khandesh district ("Bansi," No. 605), valued at 42*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and weighing 62½ lbs. per bushel. Wheat of similar quality is cultivated throughout the Deccan and Berar. Excellent samples were also sent from the North-West Provinces, Oude, and Bengal. This kind is most in request in Italy for the manufacture of macaroni, where it would fetch a considerably higher price than in this market.

No. 7.—Sample of fine soft red, grown in Ajmere ("Baja maigee," No. 588), valued at 41*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and weighing 61 lbs. per bushel. Wheat of similar quality may be found almost throughout the whole of Northern India, and as far south as Berar.

No. 8.—Sample of hard red wheat, grown in Guzerat (No. 1a), valued at 37*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. This variety is very unsuitable for the European market, and its growth should not be encouraged. It is found mainly in the Peninsula, or south of the Nerbudda, as far as Mysore and Tinnevelly, and its prevalence usually indicates the unsuitability of that part of the country for the production of the better kinds of wheat.

No. 9.—A specimen of degenerate red wheat, from the Kurnool district in the Punjab ("Gehun lal," No. 260), valued at 31*s.* 6*d.*, is included in this collection as an example, and by no means the worst example, in the present collection, of a grain the cultivation of which should be discouraged. It weighs only 53½ lbs. per bushel.

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* A certain number of duplicates of the Collection here referred to have been forwarded to India with the copies of this Report.

REPORT ON THE SAMPLES.

1. The samples of wheat which the Government of India, in their Resolution of 14th March 1877, directed to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India for valuation and report, were received at various dates during the years 1877 and 1878 as enclosures to the Despatches noted in the margin,* the final consignment of samples having been received only in December last. The total number of samples forwarded amounted to 1,152, and these were contributed by the different provinces in the following proportion :—

*No. 32 of 6th Aug. 1877.
„ 35 , 27th „ „
„ 37 , 27th Sept. „
„ 39 , 8th Nov. „
„ 40 , 7th Dec. „
„ 2 , 18th Jan. 1878.
„ 8 , 22nd Mar. „
„ 13 , 15th July „
„ 17 , 29th „ „
„ 23 , 31st Oct. „

Bengal	117	samples.
North-West Provinces and Oude	448	„
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	8	„
Punjab	101	„
Sind	122	„
Bombay	172	„
Central Provinces	69	„
Berar	58	„
Madras	29	„
Mysore	26	„
Burma	2	„
Total	1,152	„

In addition to the collection of samples, the Government of India in the Resolution above referred to directed the collection of statistical details on the subject of wheat. Until that information arrives, it would be useless to undertake the elaboration of the very imperfect materials at present available. No attempt therefore has been made to give a statistical account of the cultivation of wheat in India, and the present Report will contain solely the results of the examination of the samples sent to this country.

Condition of the Samples.

2. The condition in which the samples arrived here illustrates one of the principal difficulties of the Indian wheat trade. As will be seen from the figures noted below,

Name of Province.	Total No. of Samples.	No. of Samples destroyed by weevil, lost, or otherwise unfit for valuation.	No. of Samples valued.	
			In a more or less weeviled condition.	In a sound or nearly sound condition.
Bengal	117	49	21	47
North-West Provinces and Oude	448	74	134	240
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	8	3	2	3
Punjab	101	47	35	19
Sind	122	64	58	—
Bombay	172	33	34	105
Central Provinces	69	20	9	40
Berar	58	4	23	31
Madras	29	11*	13	5
Mysore	26	20*	1	5
Burma	2	—	—	2
Total	1,152	325	330	497

* Three of the Madras and fifteen of the Mysore samples were evidently of the nature of spelt, with the husk adhering to the grain. They were all reported on as unmarketable in this country, and would require to be husked in the same way as paddy.

more than one half of all the samples were found on arrival to be more or less damaged by weevil. Of the 325 samples entered as lost or otherwise unfit for valua-

tion, a few were sent in quantities insufficient for examination, others (from Madras and Mysore) were forwarded unhusked, some were lost owing to injury in transit to the bag or case containing the samples, but the great majority were found to be unfit for valuation on account of excessive weevilling. Thus, only 827 samples were left for valuation, and even of these, 330 samples were more or less damaged by weevil, though not to such an extent as to render a valuation entirely misleading. Only 497 samples out of a total of 1,152 were in a perfectly sound, or at any rate nearly sound, condition.

Some provinces are much worse off in this respect than others. Thus in the case of Sind, out of 122 samples, there was not one perfectly sound, although 58 were still in a tolerably fit condition for valuation. Out of the 101 samples sent from the Punjab, almost one half, viz., 47, were unfit for valuation, and of the remainder only 19 were perfectly sound, whilst 35 were more or less weevilled. It is clear that from this reason the valuation of the Sind and Punjab series of samples will show a rather lower range of prices than would have been obtained if all the samples had been sound. The samples from Bombay and the Central Provinces are those which on the whole were received in the best condition, considerably more than one half of all the samples having remained perfectly sound.

The causes of this excessive damage by weevil are not far to seek. The best way of preventing this damage would have been to have collected the samples as soon as possible after harvest, and to have forwarded them to London by the quickest route. It appears, however, from an examination of the dates, that most of the samples were collected a considerable time after harvest, and that their arrival in London was still further delayed by their being forwarded in the first instance to Calcutta. It is probable indeed that many of the samples were already weevilled before they left India. The Bengal samples, for instance, were packed each in a hermetically sealed tin case, so that no weevil could have found access to them during the voyage, and yet out of 117 samples 70 arrived more or less weevilled. It should be suggested that in future any samples of wheat or other grain to be forwarded to this country for valuation should be collected immediately after the harvest, and despatched direct to London. The parcel post will be found on the whole to supply the quickest, most convenient, and most economical mode of forwarding them.

It may be further remarked that, in order to obtain a fair valuation, it is necessary to have a sufficient quantity of the material for ascertaining the weight per bushel, a very important determination. Many of the samples forwarded, especially in the second consignment from the North-West Provinces, were quite insufficient for this purpose, in some cases not exceeding two ounces, whereas at least one pound is required.

Extent of wheat cultivation in India.

3. Taken as they stand, the collection of samples here reported on still affords the most complete representation of the cultivation of wheat in India which has been brought together up to the present time. As will be seen from the numbers already given in the previous paragraphs, every province of India is represented in the collection. Samples appear from every district which is known to produce wheat in any considerable quantity. If any wheat is cultivated at all in the districts which are not represented, all the information at our disposal leads to the inference that such cultivation is quite exceptional and insignificant in amount. The districts therefore from which samples have been sent may be assumed, without any important error, to represent the area within which wheat is cultivated in India. This area comprises by far the greater part of the country. It extends throughout every district of the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, Sind, the Central Provinces, and Berar. In the Bombay Presidency samples were received from every part, with the exception of some of the coast districts. Similarly, the few examples received from the Madras Presidency were sent mainly from some of the interior districts, scarcely any coming from the districts near the coast. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, all the districts comprised within the limits of Behar are represented by samples, but in Bengal proper hardly any are sent from the districts within the Gangetic delta, or those adjoining the Brahmaputra, and the cultivation of wheat seems to be restricted to the more or less hilly parts south and west of the Ganges, the Maldah district being the only one on the other side of the river from which any fair samples of wheat were forwarded. The area of wheat cultivation in India may be thus defined as the whole of Northern India up to the Gangetic delta, and in Southern India the whole of the

table-land above the Ghâts. From British Burma only two samples were sent, and its cultivation there is evidently quite exceptional.

The collection of samples is less complete in the case of some of the provinces than of others, and is still further diminished by the loss or damage from weevil, which has already been referred to. The most complete collection of samples were sent from the North-West Provinces and Oude, from which 448 samples were received, so that, notwithstanding the usual loss of some of the samples from weevil, there is from almost every district an ample supply of sound samples representing the varieties of wheat usually cultivated in it. But in the case of almost every other province repeated instances occur in which all the samples from a particular district have been destroyed. Such is the case, for instance, with the Purneah district and the Sonthal pergunnahs in Bengal, the Umritsur, Rawul Pindee, Montgomery, and other districts of the Punjab, the Surat and Ahmednagar districts of the Bombay Presidency, the Jubbulpore district of the Central Provinces, and some others. Again, many districts are represented only by samples more or less weevilled, others by only inferior specimens of wheat, all the softer and therefore more valuable samples having been rendered unfit for valuation by excessive weevilling. But in most cases enough samples remain from the surrounding districts to enable one to infer with tolerable certainty the nature of the wheat cultivated in the districts from which a deficient supply was obtained. The most notable exception occurs in the Punjab. Even if the whole collection had arrived uninjured, it would have hardly done justice to that province, which, in proportion to its area and population, possesses the largest cultivation of wheat in India, and which, as shown at page 7 of this paper, there are grounds for thinking may before long become one of the most important centres of the export of wheat from that country. From the districts of the Punjab proper, beyond the Sutlej, in one half of the instances only one sample was sent per district, although there is no reason to suppose that the wheats grown in the Punjab present a smaller range of varieties than those cultivated in other parts of India. The Punjab collection must therefore have been far from complete, even as sent from India, but as in addition it has suffered more from weevil than that of any other province, Sind alone excepted, it affords only a very imperfect idea of the cultivation of wheat in the Punjab. A collection of 19 sound samples can hardly be considered to adequately represent a province containing 30 districts, and producing annually more than 10 million quarters of wheat, or about as much as the United Kingdom.

Native names of the different varieties.

4. Considerable confusion exists with regard to the native names of the different varieties of wheat. Many samples from Bombay and the Punjab had no names at all attached to them. Others are only distinguished as red or white wheat, or by similar generic designations in native languages, such as "safed" (white), "lal" (red), "surkh" (brick colour), "safed gehoon" (white wheat), "lal gehoon" (red wheat). The other Hindi, Persian, or Sanskrit synonyms for wheat, "kunuk," "gundum," or "saman," are also frequently employed, either alone or in connexion with the adjectives designating white or red. Whether by mistake or otherwise, the names appear sometimes to be misapplied. Thus, for instance, two samples called "lalia" (valuation Nos. 349 and 696), from Sitapur, consist of fine, soft, white wheat. In the same manner "lal disi" (No. 146), from Muzaffarpur, "kathia lalia" (No. 329), from Fyzabad, "lalia" (No. 478) from Lucknow, "lal pissia" (No. 504), from Etawah, and some other samples similarly described, are all white, notwithstanding the use of the adjective "lal" or red. On the other hand, a "white pissi" (No. 565), from Bilaspur, is described by the valuer as a good, soft, dingy red.

In addition to these generic designations, many specific names occur, which at first one would be inclined to consider as applying each to some well known variety of wheat with well defined characteristics. To a certain extent this seems to be the case. For instance, spread over all India from the Punjab to Bengal, and south as far as the Deccan, appear names like the following,—Daudi, Doodhia, Dawoodi, Daudkhani, Dudhia, which all seem to be derived from the same original name, "Dawood Khani" (Prince David's wheat). Throughout the Gangetic valley the samples sent under these names are of a nearly uniform character, almost invariably white and soft, and frequently of a very superior quality; but occasionally, and especially in the Deccan, a very inferior hard white wheat will go under this name. Another widespread series of names which appear to apply to the same description of wheat are the names Mundi, Mundia, Mundwa, Mandwa, Mondha, Mendha, which appear to be

equivalent with Muria, Marua, Marwa, Muria ratua, and Ratta, Ratwa, Ratua, as also with Ujra. These names occur throughout the North-West Provinces and Oude, as also in the adjoining portion of the Central Provinces, such as "Pissi mundi." They apply almost invariably to a beautiful, soft, white wheat, as a rule of a very high quality. The same holds good of Seta, Sitia, Setwa, and Satwa, as also of Saman bargehuna, Sambhari, Sambharia, or Samaria, names which are frequently met with in the same districts as the above. The name "pissi," frequently used in the Central Provinces, and occasionally in the North-West Provinces, seems invariably to imply a softness of grain, whether in white or red wheat.

But in the case of almost every other name samples of the most different character may be found. Thus, for instance, the names Gajar, Gajra, Gaja, designate, as a rule, in the Agra and Rohilkund divisions and adjoining parts of Oude, rather an inferior sort of white wheat. Very frequently the wheat is mixed, white and red, sometimes altogether red; but occasionally samples are to be found under the same name, consisting of the finest soft white wheat, equal in value to the best specimens produced in India. The same applies to the names Kathia, Katteh, Kuttya, and other variations, which in most parts of India designate rather a poor sort of wheat, white or red, but mostly hard, and yet occasionally have been applied to the most beautiful samples of soft white. The names Jamali and Gangajali so frequently met are indiscriminately applied to wheat of the most different characteristics.

It may indeed frequently happen that, even in cases in which the grain is of a different hardness or colour, the plant known under the same name may be distinguished by a certain similarity in outward appearance, and that only the character of the seed has become changed or degenerated. It is impossible to decide this point without possessing specimens of the whole plant. But sufficient evidence has been shown of the uncertain meaning of the Native names as applied to the grain itself to make it unsafe to adopt them as a basis of a commercial grouping of the samples sent from India. This has been therefore effected entirely on the basis of the appearance of the samples themselves, without regard to the names under which they were sent.

Description of the principal varieties of wheat grown in India.

5. The whole of the 827 samples submitted for valuation may be arranged in four principal groups, embracing the white soft, the white hard, the red soft, and the red hard wheat. The differences between these varieties when pure are very striking.

The pure soft white wheat has a grain usually of a bright straw colour, is opaque in appearance, and the fracture is white and floury, the inner portion of the grain being friable. This is the most valuable variety for the London market, as it yields the finest flour. The Indian wheat of this description is in special request on account of its dryness, which renders it useful for admixture with home-grown wheat containing too much moisture when harvested in wet seasons. It is also liked by millers, on account of the considerable increase in weight which it experiences in grinding in consequence of its power of absorbing moisture.

The pure hard white wheat has a grain of a translucent, flinty, or "ricey" appearance, varying in colour from a greyish or yellowish white to the lighter shades of brown, the fracture smooth and glass-like, and the grain hard and brittle. This kind of wheat is not much in favour in the London market, as the usual appliances of English millers do not seem to be so well adapted for dealing with it as with the soft white. It is, however, in considerable request in the Mediterranean, and especially in Italy, where it is used in the manufacture of macaroni. This is the reason why the quotation in Italy for wheat of this description is frequently as much as 5*s.* per quarter higher than that of the London market.

The pure soft red wheat is only distinguished from the soft white by the different colour of the skin, which varies in different varieties from an amber colour to a reddish brown. The fracture is as white and mealy as in the soft white wheat, and the grain as friable. It is eminently suitable for the English market. The Indian red varieties are, however, frequently rather smaller berried than the white varieties, and are usually much deteriorated by being mixed with barley, gram, and different oilseeds.

The hard red wheat is the darkest of any, being frequently of a dark brown colour. It is translucent in appearance, and the fracture is smooth and glass-like. It occupies the lowest position in the London market, as it is generally disliked by the millers.

Only a certain number of the samples, however, present these characteristics with distinctness. A considerable number consist of mixtures of the primary varieties in all possible proportions, white and red, soft and hard, from which the grains of each kind may be picked out. A considerable number too, though consisting of grain of uniform quality, exhibit in the character of the individual grain a transition between some of the four varieties above mentioned. For instance, in certain samples of the Bansi wheat, from the Central Provinces, some portions of the same individual grain may be opaque and soft, others translucent and hard. In the same way, many of the samples of wheat from the Punjab and from Bengal, although in general approaching in appearance the soft white wheat, are yet considerably harder than the pure soft wheat, and yet not hard enough to be classed with the hard wheat. These were usually described as semi-hard, and are in general classed with the soft white wheats. The same may be remarked even more frequently of red wheat, in which, perhaps, the greater number of samples is neither completely soft nor yet decidedly hard. In colour, again, the hard white passes by imperceptible transitions into the hard red, as there are many specimens of a light brown translucent grain which might be arbitrarily classed with either the hard red or with the hard white variety.

For the purpose of a simple classification, however, all the samples have been arranged in four groups, corresponding to the four distinctive varieties, the mixed or transitional samples being added to the group with the character of which they most nearly corresponded. Thus, all the semi-hard white wheats, or mixed wheats in which the soft white variety predominated, have been included in the same group with soft white. A peculiar description of short round berried wheat, in appearance like pearl barley, with a hardness considerably in excess of the usual soft wheat, has been likewise included with it. In the same manner, most of the semi-hard red and brown wheats are included in the same group with soft red. The number of samples contained in each group appears from the following enumeration; the average price assigned to each group has been added in order to show in this way the relative estimation in which the different descriptions stand in the London market:—

	Number of Samples.	Average price per Quarter of 496 lbs.
		s. *d.*
1. White, soft and semi-hard, and pure or mixed, with a predominance of soft white	357	41 9
2. Hard white - - - - - - - - - - -	167	39 5
3. Red, soft and semi-hard; pure or mixed, with a predominance of soft red -	161	38 5
4. Hard red - - - - - - - - - - -	142	36 1
Total - - - - - - - - -	827	39 8

The number of samples classed with soft white and soft red amounts to 518, against 309 of hard white and hard red samples, showing a considerable predominance of soft samples, even when taking into account that, among the inferior varieties of the samples grouped with the soft wheat, there are many semi-hard samples or samples of soft wheat largely mixed with hard grain. The great number of soft samples is an important fact, as it is the soft wheat which is most suitable for export to this country, as appears from the higher price realized by it.

Geographical distribution of the different varieties of Indian wheat.

6. To a certain extent, the four distinctive varieties, the soft and hard white, and the soft and hard red, are cultivated side by side in the same districts, but, on the whole, a distinct geographical distribution of the several varieties may be perceived. In the accompanying map * the leading varieties of wheat produced by each district have been separately marked, and it clearly appears that, while Northern India produces mainly soft wheats, the samples produced in Southern India and part of Bengal are chiefly hard. The cultivation of the soft white wheat appears to be comprised within the basins of the three great rivers, the Ganges, the Indus, the Nerbudda, and their tributaries. In fact, from the whole territory south of the Nerbudda basin only two samples of soft white wheat were sent, one from Khandesh on the

* This map does not pretend to do more than give a general idea of the production of wheat in India, and of the manner in which information on this subject can be represented after the receipt of the complete statistics now in process of being collected.

Tapti, only a little south of the Nerbudda, and a sample of mixed soft red and white from the Belgaum district. Whilst the North-West Provinces and Oude sent mainly soft white samples, the majority of the samples from the Punjab are soft red. The soft red wheat also extends farther south than the soft white. Several fine samples were sent from Berar, from which not a single sample of soft white wheat arrived, and a sample (all but destroyed by weevil) came from as far south as Bellary. The hard white wheat occurs occasionally wherever the soft white is cultivated, but it is predominant in the Deccan, Berar, and parts of Bengal. The least valuable variety, the hard red wheat, extends the farthest to the south of all, and is, moreover, the only kind cultivated in the moist climate of the Gangetic delta, Orissa, and Burma. In the extreme south of the Madras Presidency, and in Mysore, the wheat appears to belong to a variety similar to the spelt, in which the husk adheres so strongly to the grain that mere threshing is insufficient to separate them, so that it requires to be husked in the same way as paddy. The grain appears to be of an inferior hard red description.

In the following table, the predominant character of the wheat culture in each province is shown by the number of samples of each of the four kinds of wheat sent from them, whilst the average price for each province illustrates the influence which the cultivation of the more valuable soft and white varieties exercises on the value of the whole provincial produce.

Name of Province.	Number of Samples of				Total Number of Samples.	Average price per Quarter of 496 lbs.
	Soft White.	Soft Red.	Hard White.	Hard Red.		
						s. *d.*
Bengal - - - -	27	21	12	8	68	39 10
North-West Provinces and Oude -	251	71	37	15	374	40 9
Ajmere and Mhairwarra - -	—	3	1	1	5	40 6
Punjab - - - -	17	30	3	4	54	38 5
Sind - - - - -	41	2	15	—	58	39 0
Bombay - - - -	5	13	60	61	139	38 3
Central Provinces - - -	16	13	8	12	49	40 1
Berar - - - -	—	7	31	16	54	38 10
Madras - - - -	—	—	—	18	18	36 1
Mysore - - - -	—	—	—	6	6	32 4
Burma - - - -	—	—	—	2	2	34 3
All India - -	357	160	167	143	827	39 8

It appears from this table that the greatest preponderance of soft white samples occurs in the North-West Provinces and Oude, 251 samples out of 374 belonging to this class. The average value of the samples from this province is therefore the highest of any in India, amounting to 40*s.* 9*d.* per quarter of 496 lbs. The two provinces in which the soft white likewise constitutes an important fraction of the samples, viz., the Central Provinces and Bengal, realize also the next highest average values, viz., about 40*s.* per quarter. The Punjab would almost certainly have shown an equal, if not a higher value, if the collection from it had been more complete, and the same would probably have applied to Sind, if the samples from there had not been weevilled throughout, in addition to being mixed frequently with barley and other grains. All the other provinces have a lower average, the lowest occurring in the case of Madras, Mysore, and Burma, all the samples coming from which belong to the hard red description.

The detailed description and valuation of the samples is contained in the accompanying valuation list, pp. 26 *et seq.*, in which the samples are arranged according to the districts from which they were forwarded. The provinces are arranged in sequence, starting from Calcutta. First come the Lower Provinces of Bengal, followed by the North-West Provinces and Oude, by Ajmere and Mhairwara, and the Punjab. Then follows Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, and the Bombay districts proper. Next follow the Central Provinces, Berar, Madras, Mysore, and at last Burma. Within each province the divisions follow in their geographical, and the sub-divisions or districts in alphabetical order. The samples within each district are grouped according to the four varieties, soft white, hard white, soft red, and hard red, the best samples of each description coming first, and then the others in the order of their value. In order to facilitate reference, and to be able to estimate at a glance the comparative frequency of the samples of each description of wheat, each entry is prominently distinguished by a

mark consisting of one or more of the four letters A, B, C, D. The letter A stands for soft white, B for hard white, C for soft red, and D for hard red, whilst combinations of the letters indicate mixtures, in which the letter placed first points to the predominant variety. For instance, A D designates a mixture of soft white with hard red wheat, the soft white preponderating. The valuations of all the samples are strictly comparable with each other, although they were originally made at different periods, in the order of the arrival of the samples from India. At the time of the valuation of the last consignment, in February of this year, a certain number of samples of the first consignment were revalued, and rules were agreed upon for reducing the prices of the previous valuations to the level of the last quotations, and these reduced prices only were finally entered. It must be remarked that in the course of the arrangement of all the samples district by district, and in the order of their quality, the running numbers of the original valuation lists, which followed each other in the order of the arrival of the samples, were considerably disarranged, because samples from the same district may have arrived in several batches at very different times, and were placed at very different places in the original valuation list, whilst they are all placed together in the list now submitted. Whenever possible, the local number of the sample has been likewise entered. Most of the consignments, however, arrived without any list or local numbers whatever, and can only be identified by their name and the place they were sent from.

Soft white wheat.

Observations on the samples of soft white wheat.

7. The quality of the samples of white wheat forwarded to this country is on the whole surprisingly high, and Mr. Alexander Smith to whom they were submitted reports that a considerable number amongst them are far superior to any Indian wheat ever seen in the London market. The better qualities of wheat coming from Calcutta are usually comprised under the classes No. 1 and No. 2 Club, the quotations for which at the time of the last valuations, in the beginning of February of this year, were 42*s.* to 43*s.* for No. 1, and 40*s.* to 41*s.* for No. 2. By adding the samples which depart only a little from these values to the numbers contained within the above classes, and by distinguishing those either above or below them in value, the samples of soft white wheat may be arranged in the following five classes :—

		Price per Quarter of 496 lbs.
a.	Samples of superior quality -	44*s.* to 48*s.*
b.	„ grade No. 1 -	43*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 6*d.*
c.	„ „ No. 2 -	39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.*
d.	„ ordinary quality -	37*s.* to 39*s.*
e.	Inferior samples - - -	below 37*s.*

The number of samples belonging to each class will appear from the following statement :—

Name of Province.	Number of Samples of Soft White Wheat (including mixed and semi-hard with predominance of soft white) of each of the Classes under mentioned.					
	Superior quality, 44*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	No. I. Club 43*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	No. II. Club 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	Ordinary quality, 37*s.* to 39*s.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	Inferior quality, below 37*s.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	Total.
Bengal - - -	6	9	5	5	2	27
North-West Provinces and Oude	81	96	44	26	4	251
Ajmere and Mhairwarra -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab - - -	7	4	4	1	1	17
Sind - - - -	—	8	14	17	2	41
Bombay - - -	—	3	2	—	—	5
Central Provinces - -	7	3	4	2	—	16
Berar - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
All India - -	101	123	73	51	9	357

Thus, out of a total of 357 samples, more than 100 samples are better than Grade No. 1, and more than 120 samples come up to that grade. The result would have been even more favourable if a certain proportion of the samples had not been to some extent damaged by weevil.

Four different types of grain may be distinguished among the samples of soft white wheat. These are :—

a. Wheat similar to Australian or Californian, stout regular grains of a brilliant colour, mostly very soft, and usually very uniform in quality and in clean condition.

b. Small berried wheat, more dull in colour than the foregoing, and less uniform in quality, hardly any sample being quite free from admixture with red or hard white wheat. Frequently the admixture of red grains is so considerable that the wheat must be called mixed rather than white, and there may be such a preponderance of hard or almost hard grains, as to give to the sample the character of a semi-hard rather than of a soft wheat.

c. A large berried wheat, thick in the middle, pointed at the ends, rarely uniform in colour, some grains as bright as the first variety just mentioned, others more dull and grey, occasionally passing into red, but more frequently mixed with hard grain, or passing into it by imperceptible degrees, the individual grains being often partly soft and partly hard. In fact, the greater portion of the samples of this description must be described as semi-hard.

d. Wheat with a peculiar, short, roundish grain, in appearance like pearl barley. It is the wheat known under the names of *paighumbree*, *gilghit*, *giljit*, or *nikka* in the Punjab, and of *chunia*, *munia*, or *rae muneer* in Oude and the North-West Provinces. It occurs locally in Oude, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Sind, but it does not possess any great importance, as it does not appear to be very prolific. Although it is mostly semi-hard or even almost hard, the samples were very favourably reported on.

The sample sent from the Delhi district under the name "Gundun safed" (No. 273, page 46 in valuation list) may be accepted as the finest type of wheat grown in India. It is a soft white stout grain, remarkably uniform in quality, and in clean condition. The weight is very high, amounting to 65 lbs. per bushel. It is equal to the finest wheat grown in South Australia or California, the countries from which of all others the finest qualities of wheat are imported. It has been valued at 48*s*. per quarter of 496 lbs., this being the quotation for best Australian wheat at the time, and it has been declared equal in quality to the finest sample of wheat shown in the late Paris Exhibition. Nor is this an exceptional sample. Wheat of equal value and of equal excellence has been sent from Gya in Behar ("Dawoodie," Val. No. 150, page 29), from Unao in Oude ("Saman," No. 359, page 37), from Bulandshahr and Meerut in the North-West Provinces ("Safed," No. 397, page 45, "Safed," No. 629, page 45, and "Safed," No. 459, page 44), from Dera Ismail Khan, in the Punjab (No. 411, page 51), as also from Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces ("White Pissi," No. 575, page 61). These places indicate the limits of the area within which the finest wheat is cultivated, and within which may be found a considerable number of samples ranging in value from 46*s*. to 48*s*. which are but little inferior to the eight samples selected as types of the best wheat, and which are mostly described by the valuer as being similar to Australian or Californian wheat. Not only most of the 45 samples ranging in value from 46*s*. to 48*s*., but also many of the 48 samples valued from 44*s*. to 46*s*., consist substantially of wheat of the same quality; all, more or less, like Australian or Californian, and only slightly depreciated in value by weevil, by slight admixture with red or hard grains, with barley, gram, or oilseeds, or impurities of other description. The local names vary from province to province, but no corresponding difference appears in the grain. The samples belonging to this class under the various names of Pissi in the Central Provinces; Shori in Sind; Zurd kanak in the Punjab; Daudia, Safeda, Setwa, Muria, Mundia, or Gajar in the North-West Provinces and Oude; Dawoodia in Behar, are almost indistinguishable in appearance, and all of equal excellence, though under the same names many other samples may be found which are perfectly different in appearance, and often really inferior in quality.

The varieties previously described as the small berried and the large berried respectively constitute the greater portion of the wheats of Grades Nos. 1 and 2, and of those of lower quality. But in the comparatively rare instances in which they are characterized by considerable uniformity and softness of grain they range as high in value as the samples resembling the Australian wheat, whilst the value of even this latter variety may be reduced by the admixture of impurities to the lowest level observed in any of the other varieties.

It has been already explained that both the small-berried and the large berried variety of soft white wheat are usually of less uniform appearance than the Australian-like wheat, and that they frequently contain a considerable admixture of red and of hard white wheat, so as to render it often difficult to decide whether a given sample should be classed as a red or a white, a hard or a soft wheat. This seems to afford an explanation why the same name so often serves to designate varieties of grain which appear to be very different from each other. Thus under the name of Jamali a number of small berried varieties were sent from Bengal, some of which were soft and white, others perfectly hard, white, or red, others again a beautiful soft red, while most were rather mixed in character. In the same way the large berried soft variety occurs frequently under names like Burghona, Anokha, Kathia, Jalalia, and Bansi, usually applied to hard white wheats, or even under the name of Desi, usually applied to red wheats, and, in fact, it is rarely free from a considerable admixture of hard grains, even if the individual grain does not, as is often the case with the Bansi variety in the Central Provinces, possess a mixed character, partly soft, partly hard.

Every defect in the way of colour, uniformity, and softness of the grain diminishes in a corresponding manner the value of the sample, but the quality is even more seriously deteriorated by the admixture of foreign substances, especially of barley, gram, linseed, and rapeseed or other grains. Other impurities, such as lumps of earth and clay, and chaff, likewise occur, and often reduce the value of the wheat considerably. In many of the samples mere screening would suffice to separate the fine grain from the impurities, and to improve the value by as much as 5*s.* per quarter. For instance, a sample from the Etawah district (Mundia, No. 498) has been valued at only 37*s.* on account of the considerable admixture of barley and gram, and impure condition generally, but the valuer reported that by cleaning the value could be raised to 42*s.* It may be noticed that the Sind samples especially suffer from the presence of barley, and that the wheat, which is often of the finest quality, is thereby rendered often quite unsaleable, as being in its actual condition quite unfit for milling.

The following list of some of the finest samples of soft white wheat will serve to give some idea of the names under which some of the finest samples were sent, as also of the places in which they were produced :—

District.	No.	Name.	Weight per Bushel.	Price per Quarter.	Remarks.
		Lower Provinces of Bengal.			
				s. *d.*	
Chumparun -	157	Dawoodia - -	63	47 0	Small berried.
Gya - -	150	Dawoodia -	62½	48 0	Like Californian.
Patna - -	141	Maghie - -	64½	45 6	
Shahabad - -	144	Doodhia - -	62	47 0	Like Californian.
		North-West Provinces and Oude.			
Azimgarh - -	713	Daudi - -	61	46 0	
Benares - -	703	Daudia - -	—	46 0	
Basti - -	715	Gangajali - -	—	45 0	
Banda - -	704	Pisi gangajali -	—	47 0	
Cawnpore - -	642	Muria - -	—	48 0	
Ditto - -	621	Anokha - -	—	47 0	
Ditto - -	637	Desi - -	—	46 0	Large berry.
Ditto - -	514	Mudia - -	—	44 6	Fine drop wheat, probably 64 lbs.
Futtehpore -	639	Pisi awwal -	—	46 0	
Ditto - -	670	Muria - -	—	45 0	
Pertabghar -	466	Mundwa -	62½	47 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	630	Setwa - -	60	46 6	
Ditto - -	614	Mundia - -	—	46 0	
Bharaich - -	489	Daudi - -	61	46 6	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	488	Sambodhwa -	—	46 0	
Ditto - -	702	Sandhua - -	—	46 0	
Gonda - -	767	Daudi - -	—	45 6	
Unao - -	359	Saman - -	—	48 0	
Ditto - -	361	Marua - -	—	46 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	633	Ditto - -	—	46 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	672	Safeda - -	—	45 0	
Kheri - -	386	Sitia - -	60½	45 0	Like Danzig, but dirty.
Sitapur - -	350	Mundia - -	61	46 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	665	Muria - -	—	46 0	
Lalitpur - -	636	Pisi duem -	—	45 0	
Etah - -	430	Mundia - -	62	47 0	Like Australian.

District.	No.	Name.	Weight per Bushel.	Price per Quarter.	Remarks.
				s. *d.*	
Etah - -	632	Sambharia -	—	46 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	671	Ratta -	—	46 0	Ditto.
Muttra -	631	Safeda - -	—	46 6	Ditto.
Mainpuri - -	635	Sambharia -	—	47 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	634	- - -	—	46 6	Ditto.
Bulandshahr -	459	Safed - -	63	48 0	Like Australian.
Ditto - -	463	Gajar - -	63½	47 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	640	Safed - -	—	46 6	Ditto.
Ditto - -	465	Mendha - -	62½	46 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	638	Gajar - -	—	46 0	
Ditto - -	626	Rutta - -	62	45 6	
Ditto - -	462	Ruta - -	63	45 0	
Ditto - -	657	Munia - -	—	45 0	Like pearl barley.
Dehra Doon -	681	Mihirta - -	—	45 0	
Meerut - -	397	Safed - -	62	48 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	629	Ditto - -	—	48 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	403	Monda - -	62	47 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	641	Muria - -	—	45 6	
Muzaffarnagar -	699	Safeda - -	—	46 0	
Saharanpur -	310	Monda - -	62½	46 6	
Ditto - -	663	Muria - -	—	45 0	
Bareilly - -	625	Sambharia -	—	46 0	
Ditto - -	677	Pisia - -	60	46 0	
Ditto - -	692	Khatia - -	—	45 0	
Budaon - -	697	Bhambria - -	—	46 6	
Ditto - -	698	Muria - -	61	46 6	
Ditto - -	617	Ratua - -	61	46 0	
Ditto - -	656	Rai munea -	—	45 0	Like pearl barley.
Moradabad -	714	Muria awwal -	62	47 0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	613	Mundia - -	—	46 0	Small berry.
Ditto - -	728	Mandwa kada -	—	46 0	
Ditto - -	727	Ditto - -	—	45 6	
Ditto - -	726	Muria safed -	—	45 0	
		Punjab.			
Delhi - -	273	Gundun safed -	65	48 0	Like Australian.
Sarsa - -	292	- - -	61	45 0	
Dera Ismail Khan	411	- - -	63	48 0	Like best Californian.
		Central Provinces.			
Baitul - -	181	Pissi - -	63	46 0	Like Californian.
Hoshungabad -	575	Pissi white -	62	48 0	Like Australian.
Ditto - -	579	Soharees - -	—	48 0	Ditto.
Mandla - -	171	Pissi sookrawali -	60½	46 6	Like Californian.
Saugor - -	165	Pissi - -	62½	46 0	Long berried.
Seoni - -	189	Mundi - -	64	47 0	Like Californian.
Ditto - -	188	Pissi - -	59½	45 6	

It will be seen that the majority of the finest specimens, ranging from 45*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter, come from the North-West Provinces and Oude. The Central Provinces come next, and there are likewise some specimens from Behar, and from the Punjab. No samples equal to the foregoing appear from Bengal proper, although soft white wheat of a tolerably good quality, mostly of the small-berried kind, is grown as low down as the Hooghly district, and a sample from Beerbhoom was fully equal to Grade No. 1. As regards the Punjab again, the best samples all come either from the Delhi and Hissar divisions immediately adjoining the North-West Provinces, or else from the Trans-Indus districts, in which the wheat resembles the fine variety cultivated in Upper Sind. But from the Punjab proper, between the Indus and the Sutlej, no perfect samples of pure soft white were available for report, even the best being rather semi-hard than soft, and the grain less uniform than in the samples included in the foregoing list. Nevertheless it would not be fair to conclude on this account alone that the cultivation of wheat is conducted less carefully and skilfully in the Punjab than in the North-West Provinces, because the fragmentary nature of the Punjab collection already commented on, and especially the highly weevilled condition in which most of the samples arrived, make it impossible to accept the Punjab series of valuations as a fair representation of the cultivation of wheat in that province. It must be also remarked that the softest, that is, the finest specimens,

are those most exposed to destruction by weevil, and it is likely that but for their weevilled condition some of the samples from the parts of the Punjab referred to would have been as favourably reported on as the finest samples from the North-West Provinces. The same applies to Sind, from which a number of samples were sent equal to the finest grown in India, but their weevilled condition prevented their being valued at anything like the prices assigned to the best samples. The districts under Bombay sent no samples which could be compared with the finest wheat of the Central Provinces, but a few samples were sent from Broach and from Khandesh which come up to Grade No. 1.

The weights per bushel given in the above list of samples are very high, notwithstanding that some of the samples were touched by the weevil. None weigh less than 60 lbs. per bushel, whilst in some cases the weight goes up to as high as from 63 to 65 lbs.

Hard white wheat.

Observations on the samples of hard white wheat.

8. There is much less variety among the different samples of hard white wheat than among those of soft white wheat already noticed. A great number of samples resemble in appearance the large berried soft or semi-hard wheat already described, only that they are completely hard and translucent. Others, with the same difference, resemble the small berried soft or semi-hard variety. There is in addition a considerable number of samples with a long thin ricey grain, resembling some of the inferior varieties of hard red wheat. These latter samples, frequently known under the name of Khattya, Kathe, Kuthya, are really an inferior grain in every respect, and the samples are rarely in a good condition, most of them containing chaff, dirt, and foreign substances in considerable quantity. But among the large berried samples there are many of a very high quality, with clear uniform grains in good condition and free from impurities. In fact, many of these samples are equal, if not superior, to the best hard St. Petersburgh or Kubanka, which is usually considered as the type of wheats of this kind. The highest prices realized by the hard white wheats are, however, much below those ranging in the London market for the soft wheats, and, as already remarked, the Mediterranean, and especially Italy, seems to afford the best market for wheat of this description, which is in demand there for the manufacture of macaroni, and frequently fetches prices as much as 5*s.* per quarter in excess of the quotations of the London market.

No classification in any way resembling that of the soft white exists for the hard white wheat; but in order to obtain a view similar to that given for the samples of the former variety, the hard white wheats have been arranged in groups corresponding to the same ranges of price as those of the different classes of the soft white. The following table shows the result of this classification :—

Name of Province.	Number of Samples of Hard White Wheat of a value per quarter equal to that of the under-mentioned Classes of Soft White Wheat.				
	Class I., 43*s.* 6*d.* to 47*s.* 6*d.*	Class II., 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.*	Ordinary quality, 37*s.* to 39*s.*	Inferior quality, below 37*s.*	Total.
Bengal	3	4	5	—	12
N.-W. Provinces and Oude	5	23	8	1	37
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	—	1	—	—	1
Punjab	—	2	—	1	3
Sind	—	—	8	7	15
Bombay	3	29	27	1	60
Central Provinces	—	5	3	—	8
Berar	2	19	10	—	31
Madras	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—
Total	13	83	61	10	167

It will be seen that a considerable proportion of the samples is supplied by Bombay and Berar, from which hardly any samples of the soft wheat were sent. These two provinces supply by themselves more than one half of the samples of hard white wheat. The number of samples (37) sent from the North-West Provinces and Oude

is large in itself, but it appears small when compared with the number of soft white samples from the same parts, which was almost seven times larger. The following list enumerates some of the best samples of the wheat now under consideration :—

District.	No.	Name.	Weight per Bushel.	Value per Quarter.		Remarks.
				s.	d.	
Lower Provinces of Bengal.						
Moorshedabad -	109	Jamali - -	62½	41	6	Short berried.
Monghyr -	57	Bogra - - -	62	41	0	Long berried, flinty.
Maldah - -	77	Gangajali - -	63½	42	0	Very fine, long berried.
Tirhoot - -	145	Jamalkhani - -	64	41	6	Small berried.
North-West Provinces and Oude.						
Gonda - -	394	Daudi - -	63	41	0	Mostly hard.
Barabanki -	367	Murua -	62	41	0	Mixed, hard.
Lucknow -	475	Tamla - -	64½	42	6	
Unao - - -	650	Samanbargehuna -	—	41	0	Long berried.
Etah - -	435	Bhidia - -	61	40	6	Long berried, like Kubanca.
Mainpuri -	379	Anokha - -	60½	42	0	Long berried.
Ditto - -	656	Ditto - -	—	40	6	Ditto.
Aligarh - -	643	Kathia - -	58	41	0	Ditto.
Bulundshahr -	651	Barha - -	—	42	0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	461	Ditto - - -	—	40	6	Large berried.
Meerut - -	402	Ditto - -	61	41	0	Long berried.
Ditto - -	654	Ditto - - -	—	40	6	Ditto.
Budaon - -	655	Ratua - -	—	40	6	Ditto.
Shahjehanpur -	481	Sambhari - -	60	40	6	
The Punjab.						
Sarsa - -	291	Brown wheat -	60½	41	0	Small berried.
Bombay.						
Bhownuggur -	25	Hasia - -	60½	40	6	Long berried.
Khandesh - -	580	Kalee kusal - -	61	42	6	Ditto.
Ditto - -	605	Bansi - -	62½	42	6	Very fine.
Nassick - -	999	Yellow Banshi -	57	40	0	Finest of all, but weevilled.
Punch Mehals -	1,011	Daudkhani -	62	42	0	Large berried.
Ditto - -	1,013	Kathee malvi -	61	40	6	
Dharwar - -	581	- - -	58	40	6	
Poona - -	965	Bakshi gahu -	62	41	0	Large berried, finest kind grown.
Satara - -	994	Buxi - -	60	40	6	Very fine.
Central Provinces.						
Saugor - -	164	Hansia - -	62½	40	6	Long berried.
Berar.						
Nagpore - -	197	Botka - -	61	40	6	Long, thin.
Oomraotti - -	879	Bansi - -	61	41	6	Long berried.
Ellichpur - -	923	Ditto - - -	60½	41	0	Ditto.
Ditto - -	918	Ditto - -	60	40	6	Ditto.
Akola - -	894	Bansi - - -	61	41	6	Long berried.
Ditto - -	891	Ditto - -	60	41	0	Ditto.
Buldana - -	908	Ditto - - -	61	41	0	
Ditto - -	914	Ditto - -	60	41	0	
Ditto - -	912	Ditto - -	61	40	6	

The finest of these samples is (No. 605) "Bansi," from Khandesh, valued at 42*s.* 6*d.*, though even this sample would have been probably surpassed by a sample of "yellow Banshi" (No. 999) sent from Nassick, had not the latter arrived very much damaged by weevil. All parts of the Bombay Presidency south of the Nerbudda supply fine samples under the names of Banshi, Bansi, Bukshi, Buxi, Jalalia, and others. But some of the samples from the North-West Provinces and Oude, sent under the names of Barha, Tamla, Anokha, and others, are equally good. One of the best samples, "Gangajali" (No. 77), valued at 42*s.*, comes from the Maldah district in Lower Bengal, and altogether the cultivation of hard white wheats, if restricted to a smaller area than that of the soft varieties, results in the production of many samples equal to the finest grown in any country, which sent to a suitable market would be

likely to realize prices almost as high as those obtainable for the best descriptions of soft white wheat. It may likewise be noted that the hard wheat appears to be on the whole less liable to suffer from weevil than the soft variety. The weights per bushel are almost as high as in the soft white; all but a few are above 60 lbs. per bushel, some as high as 64½ lbs. Of the few samples below 60 lbs. most are so much weevilled that the loss of weight is accounted for.

Soft red wheat.

Observations on the samples of soft red wheat.

9. The condition of most of the samples of soft red wheat affords evidence that its cultivation is conducted with much less care than that of the fine white varieties. They are, as a rule, much mixed with barley, gram, or oilseeds, and foreign substances of all descriptions, and the grain is rarely so uniform in its quality as in the good white samples. The striking uniformity in the Native names for the red wheat is in itself a proof of the smaller estimation in which it is held by the Native agriculturist. In the greater number of districts, in which half a dozen or more different varieties of white wheat will be cultivated under as many different names, the red wheat will be known only under the generic denomination of "lal" or "surkh," indicating that the process of selection of seed and cultivation of special varieties has been applied to red wheat in a much smaller degree than to the white wheat. The red wheat is, however, deserving of more attention than it now receives, for the soft red varieties are exceedingly suitable for the English market, and very readily saleable. The following table shows the number of samples and their range of prices for each province of India, the classes being those adopted for the soft white wheat, as there is no corresponding classification for the red variety :—

Name of Province.	Number of Samples of Soft Red Wheat of a value per quarter equal to that of the under-mentioned Classes of Soft White Wheat.				
	Class I., 41*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of 496 lbs.	Class II., 39*s.* 6*d.* to 41*s.*	Ordinary quality, 37*s.* to 39*s.*	Inferior quality, below 37*s.*	Total.
Bengal	3	11	6	1	21
N.-W. Provinces and Oude	2	23	38	8	71
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	2	1	—	—	3
Punjab	2	7	11	10	30
Sind	—	1	—	1	2
Bombay	—	8	5	—	13
Central Provinces	1	2	10	—	13
Berar	—	3	4	—	7
Madras	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—
Burma	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	56	74	21	161

As may be seen from the foregoing table, the provinces in which the soft red wheat is chiefly grown are the same as those in which the soft white is cultivated, but the limit of cultivation of the former, as previously remarked, extends rather further to the south than that of the soft white variety. The following is the list of the finest samples of soft red wheat obtained :—

District.	No.	Name.	Weight per Bushel.	Price per Quarter.		Remarks.
				s.	*d.*	
Lower Provinces of Bengal.						
Beerbhoom	89	Jamali	61½	41	0	
Burdwan	99	Desi	61	41	0	Small berried.
Bhagulpore	66	Jamali	62½	41	0	Ditto.
Hazareebagh	162	Gour	63	41	6	Small berried, yellowish.
Lohardugga	158	Jogra	63½	42	0	Stout.
Gya	149	Lall	64	41	6	Stout, short berried.
Tirhoot	127	Sarhal	62	40	6	Fine, clean, semi-hard.

District.	No.	Name.	Weight per Bushel.	Value per Quarter.	Remarks.
		North-West Provinces.			
Azimgarh -	148	Hurrah - -	63½	41 0	Small berried, semi-hard.
Allahabad -	777	Raksa - -	—	41 0	
Cawnpore -	789	Pisia - - -	—	41 0	
Jalaun - -	473	Pisia, red - -	61½	41 6	Large berried.
Muttra - -	790	Lal - -	—	40 6	
Bulandshahr -	464	Gehun lal -	62½	42 0	
Meerut - -	398	Surkh - -	61½	41 0	Long berried.
		Ajmere and Mhairwarra.			
	588	Baja maigee -	61	41 6	
	592	Kharcha baja -	64½	42 6	
	590	Ditto - -	62	41 0	
		Punjab.			
Gurgaon - -	259	- - -	64	41 6	
Rohtak - -	427	Red wheat -	62	41 0	
Jhelum - -	272	Lal - -	61½	41 0	
Shahpur - -	410	Rati - -	61	41 0	Large berried, mixed with barley.
Dera Ismail Khan	413	Rutti kanak -	60½	41 6	Long berried.
		Bombay Presidency.			
Bhownuggur -	15	Vajia - -	58	40 6	Semi-hard.
	22	Patalia - -	58	40 6	Ditto.
	9	Ditto - - -	59½	40 6	Ditto.
		Central Provinces.			
Nimar - -	194	Dhunya - -	—	40 6	Fine specimen.
Bilaspur - -	567	Khathia - -	60½	41 6	Small berried.
	566	Red pissi - -	63	41 0	
		Berar.			
Bassim - -	906	Casdee - -	61	41 0	

All these samples represent wheat which is very suitable for the English market. The finest sample is one from Ajmere, "Kharcha baja" (No. 592); but, as will be seen from the list, there are numerous samples almost equal to it from Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. The samples from the provinces just named are, as a rule, comparatively light in colour, and quite as soft as the softest white wheat. But from Bombay a good many samples of a large berried wheat were sent which deserve rather the name of brown than of red wheat, on account of the darkness of their colour. They are also much harder than the usual soft wheat, in fact almost hard. Still some of the samples grown in the State of Bhownagar are favourably reported on, with values up to 40*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. It may be likewise remarked that in the Punjab, from which several of the best samples were obtained, there appears to be grown in many districts a very degenerate kind of red wheat, in which a large proportion of the grains are so thin and shrivelled that they resemble rather grass seeds than the berries of a cultivated grain.

The prevalence of inferior varieties in the Punjab may be gathered from the fact that out of 30 samples of soft red wheat 10 are classed as inferior, being in value below 37*s.* the quarter, whereas out of 131 samples sent from the other parts of India only 11 are inferior. The weights per bushel given in the list are as high as in the preceding group, rising to 64½ lbs., and only in three instances is the weight below 60 lbs.

Hard red wheat.

10. The following table shows the number of samples and their range of prices :— Observations on the samples of hard red wheat.

Name of Province.	Number of Samples of Hard Red Wheat.		
	Ordinary quality, 37*s.* to 39*s.*	Inferior quality, below 37*s.*	Total.
Bengal - - -	2	6	8
North-West Provinces and Oude.	4	11	15
Punjab - - -	—	4	4
Sind - - -	—	—	—
Bombay - - -	31	29	60
Central Provinces - -	11	1	12
Berar - - -	13	3	16
Madras - - -	5	13	18
Mysore - - -	1	5	6
Burma - - -	—	2	2
Total - -	68	74	142

Most of these samples come from the Deccan and Southern India, and a very large proportion are inferior in quality, very thin, hard, and very dark. Wheat of this description is not in good demand in the London market.

India Office,
29th March 1879.

J. FORBES WATSON.

VALUATION of the Samples of Wheat forwarded in accordance with the Orders of the Government of India of 14th March 1877.

The values given are based upon the quotations ruling in the London Market in the beginning of February 1879.

Key to letters showing colour and hardness,—A, soft white; B, hard white; C, soft red; D, hard red.

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		BENGAL.						
		PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
		Nuddea District.					s. d.	
124	2	Krishnagar - - -	D	Jamali - -	Weevilled - -	60	38 0	Good, mixed, hard red, some barley.
123	1	- - - -	—	Dhoodia - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		BURDWAN DIVISION.						
		Beerbhoom District.						
90	2	- - - -	A	Dudhia - -	- - - -	62	43 0	Fine, soft, white.
89	1	- - - -	C	Jamali - -	Weevilled - -	61½	41 0	Fine, small, soft berried, red.
93	5	- - - -	,,	Kheri - -	Ditto - - -	60½	40 0	Good, soft, red, small berried, little dirty.
91	3	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
92	4	- - - -	—	Desi - - -				
		Burdwan District.						
99	11	- - - -	A C	Kheri jamali -	Weevilled - -	57½	31 6	Inferior, dingy reddish, mixed with barley, earth and seeds, would require screening.
95	7	Bood-bood - - -	C	Desi - -	- - - -	61	41 0	Fine, soft, small berried, red.
94	6	- - - -	—	Jamali - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
96	8	- - - -	—	Dudhia jamali -				
97	9	- - - -	—	Jamali - -				
98	10	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -	Lost.			
		Hooghly District.						
100	12	Hooghly - - -	A	Dhudia - -	Very much weevilled -	—	39 0	Good, white, about No. 2.
101	13	Ditto - - - -	C	Jamali - -	Weevilled - -	56	38 0	Good, soft, small berried, red, some barley.

		Orissa Division.							
		Balasore District.							
103	2	- - - -	D	Desi, No. 2 - -	- - - -	61	36	6	Dingy, clean, hard, red.
102	1	- - - -	—	Desi, No. 1 - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
104	3	- - - -	—	Gobra - -					
		Rajshahye Division.							
		Moorshedabad District.							
107	3	Moorshedabad - -	A	Jamali - -	- - - -	—	34	6	Largely mixed with grain; wheat good.
109	5	Dewanserai - - -	B	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	62½	41	6	Fine, hard, short berried, nearly white.
118	14	Sooty - - - -	„	Gangajali - -	- - - -	61	40	0	Fine, hard, long berried, flinty white.
117	13	Ditto - - -	„	Jamali - -	- - - -	59	38	6	Good, hard, long berried, flinty white.
105	1	Moorshedabad - - -	„	Gangajali - -	Weevilled - -	59	38	0	Good, hard, white, a little mixed with earth.
115	11	Mirzapur - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	60½	38	6	Good, red, mixed with barley.
108	4	Dowlutabad - -	„	Kheri - -	- - - -	—	32	0	Inferior, small berried, red, mixed with gram.
116	12	Mirzapur - - -	D	Ditto - -	- - - -	58½	34	6	Common, red, mixed with barley.
106	2	- - - -	—	Ditto - -	Lost.				
110	6	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
111	7	- - - -	—	Kheri - -					
112	8	- - - -	—	Jamali - -					
113	9	- - - -	—	Ditto - -					
114	10	- - - -	—	Ditto - -					
119	15	- - - -	—	Kheri - -					
		Rajshahye District.							
120	16	Jellinghee - - -	D	Jamali - -	- - - -	59	36	6	Hard, small, thin berried, red.
121	17	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
122	18	- - - -	—	Kheri - -					
		Bhagulpore Division.							
		Bhagulpore District.							
60	7	- - - -	A	Jamali - -	- - - -	62½	43	0	Fine, white, small berried, rather hard, better than No. 1.
64	11	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	61	43	0	Good, white, rather better than No. 1 Club.
68	15	- - - -	„	Burghona - -	- - - -	61	42	6	Fine, long berried, white, semi-hard.
59	6	- - - -	„	Jamali - -	- - - -	61	42	0	Good, small berried, white, semi-hard.
65	2	Banka - - -	„	Doodhia - -	Little weevilled - -	60	40	0	Fine, white, mixed with gram.
67	14	Bhagulpore - - -	B	Jamali - -	Ditto - - -	60½	39	0	Good, small berried, hard white.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Bhagulpore District—cont.						
66	13	Kishengunge - - -	C	Jamali - -	- - - -	62½	41 0	Fine, small berried, red.
58	5	Lakhanpur - - -	—	Sona Ticker - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
61	8	Soopole - - -	—	Doodhia - -	Lost.			
62	9	- - - -	—	Jamalia - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
63	10	Madipura - - -	—	Doodhia - -				
69	16	- - - -	—	Ditto - -	Lost.			
70	17	- - - -	—	Jamali - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Monghyr District.						
57	4	Monghyr - - -	B	Bogra - -	- - - -	62	41 0	Fine, hard, long berried, white, flinty.
56	3	Ditto - - -	„	Jamali - -	- - - -	63	40 0	Good, clean, hard, small berried, white.
54	1	Ditto - - - -	—	Doodhia, No. 1 -	Destroyed by weevil.			
55	2	Ditto - - - -	—	Ditto, No. 2 -				
		Maldah District.						
71	18	- - - -	A	Jamali - -	- - - -	59	41 0	Good, thin, long, white, semi-hard.
77	24	Gomastipore - - -	B	Gangajali - -	- - - -	63½	42 0	Very fine, long berried, clean, hard, white.
72	19	- - - -	„	Jamali - -	Little weevilled - -	62½	40 0	Fine, hard, small berried, white.
86	33	Nahalgunge - - -	„	Kheri - -	- - - -	—	37 0	Common, hard, white, mixed with earth.
81	28	Nawalgunge - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	61	40 0	Good, small berried, red.
76	23	- - - -	„	Jamali - -	Weevilled - -	59	39 6	Good, small berried, soft.
87	34	Gomastipore - - -	D	Gangajali - -	- - - -	62	35 0	Rough, hard, reddish, mixed with earth; wheat good, requires cleaning.
73	20	Debipore - - -	—	Ditto - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
74	21	- - - -	—	Kheri - -				
75	22	- - - -	—	Mukri - -				
78	25	Kharba - - -	—	Gangajali - -				
79	26	Gomastipore - - -	—	Kheri - -				
80	27	Shibaganj - - -	—	Ditto - -				
82	29	Debipore - - -	—	Ditto - -				
83	30	Nawabgunge - - -	—	Gangajali - -				
84	31	Gazole - - -	—	Kheri - -				
85	32	Ditto - - - -	—	Gangajali - -				
88	35	English Bazaar - -	—	Ditto - -	Lost.			

		Purneah District.							
297	A	- - - -	—	Doodhi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
298	B	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -					
299	C	- - - -	—	Jamali - -					
		Sonthal Pergunnahs.							
210	—	Rajmahal - - -	—	Gangajali - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
211	—	Ditto - - -	—	Jamali - -					
212	—	Deoghur - - -	—	Gahu - -					
213	—	Doomka - - -	—	Jamali - -					
		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.							
		Hazareebagh District.							
162	5	- - - -	C	Gour - -	- - - -	63	41	6	Fine, small berried, red, yellowish, clean.
		Lohardugga District.							
160	3	- - - -	A	Doodhia - -	- - - -	62	44	0	Fine, soft, white, few reddish grains.
158	1	- - - -	C	Jogra - -	- - - -	63½	42	0	Fine, soft, clean, stout, red.
159	2	- - - -	—	Chumpapuri - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Manbhoom District.							
161	4	- - - -	—	Choonia - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Singbhoom District.							
163	6	- - - -	C	Lalka - -	- - - -	61	40	0	Fine, small berried, clean, red.
		PATNA DIVISION.							
		Chumparun District.							
157	33	- - - -	A	Dawoodie - -	- - - -	63	47	0	Fine, soft, small berried, white.
156	32	- - - -	"	Jamalkhani - -	- - - -	61	40	6	Good white, about No. 2, some linseed.
154	30	- - - -	A C	Hada - -	Weevilled - -	61	40	6	Fine, mixed, but few linseed grains, rather better than No. 2.
155	31	- - - -	C	Lalka - -	- - - -	62	38	0	Fine, small berried, soft, red, mixed with linseed and other seeds, requires cleaning.
		Gya District.							
150	26	- - - -	A	Dawoodie - -	- - - -	62½	48	0	Fine, white, soft, some rice, mixed, like Californian.
149	25	- - - -	C	Lal - - -	- - - -	64	41	6	Fine, stout, soft, short berried, red, little linseed.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Samples.	Number on Samples as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.				
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	d.	
		Patna District.							
141	17	- - - -	A	Maghie - -	- - - -	64½	45	6	Fine, soft, white, mixed with some reddish white.
140	16	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	63	41	6	Good, mixed, nearly white, about No. 1.
139	15	- - - -	„	Jamali - -	Weevilled - -	62½	40	0	Good stuff, small berried, white, mixed with barley and gram.
136	12	- - - -	C	Maghie - -	- - - -	61	39	0	Good, soft, small berried, and red.
135	11	- - - -	C	Lalee - -	Little weevilled - -	62½	37	6	Good, red, dirty, semi-hard, mixed with gram and linseed.
137	13	- - - -	—	Doodhia - -	Lost.				
138	14	- - - -	—	Maghie - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Sarun District.							
152	28	- - - -	A	Doodhia - -	Little weevilled - -	59½	38	6	Wheat good, a few gram.
153	29	- - - -	A C	Jamalia - -	- - - -	61	37	6	Good, soft, mixed, some gram.
151	27	- - - -	C	Lalee - -	Little weevilled - -	63	40	0	Good, short berried, semi-hard, red.
		Shahabad District.							
144	20	- - - -	A	Doodhia - -	Weevilled - -	62	47	0	Fine, soft, white, like Californian.
142	18	- - - -	„	Hurha - -	- - - -	64	41	6	Fine, stout, soft, some gram.
143	19	- - - -	C	Jamalia - -	- - - -	62	38	6	Fine, soft, red, some gram, few damaged grains.
		Tirhoot District.							
146	22	Mozaffarpur - - -	A	Lal Desi - -	- - - -	63	44	6	Fine, clean, small berried, mixed, white.
147	23	Ditto - - -	A C	Doodhia - -	- - - -	64	43	0	Fine, clean, semi-hard, red and white.
132	8	Durbhunga - - -	A	Haraha - -	Weevilled - -	64½	41	6	Very clean, a few grains of linseed, equal to No. 1. club.
129	5	Saraisa - - -	A C	Sarhoa - -	- - - -	—	38	6	Ordinary, mixed, scarcely No. 2, mixed with gram.
128	4	Durbhunga - -	„	Hada - -	- - - -	61	38	0	Good, mixed with barley, equal No. 2.
145	21	Mozaffarpur - - -	B	Jamalkhani - -	A little weevilled - -	64	41	6	Fine, regular, small berried, hard, white.
126	2	Ditto - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61	39	0	Good, hard, flinty, white.
148	24	Ditto - - - -	C	Hurrah - -	- - - -	63½	41	0	Fine, clean, small berried, semi-hard, red.
127	3	Ditto - - - -	C D	Sarhab - -	- - - -	62	40	6	Fine, clean, semi-hard, red.
125	1	Ditto - - - -	„	Jamalkhani - -	- - - -	62½	40	0	Fine, semi-hard, red.
133	9	- - - -	D	Hadhee - -	- - - -	—	37	6	Stout, hard, dingy red.

130	6	Saraisa - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	35	0	Common, hard, small berried, red, mixed with barley.
134	10	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	35	6	Small berried, hard, red, mixed with barley.
131	7	Seripeer - - -	—	Herraha - -	Lost.				
		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDE.							
		Benares Division.							
		Azimgarh District.							
713	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	- - - -	61	46	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1.
313	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	64	43	0	Fine, white, small berried, clean.
791	—	- - - -	C	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Good, red, soft.
314	—	- - - -	—	Ditto - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Benares District.							
703	—	- - - -	A	Daudia - -	- - - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, coloury, soft.
747	—	- - - -	„	Desi - -	- - - -	—	41	6	White, about No. 2.
781	—	- - - -	A C	Lal - -	Much weevilled - -	—	40	6	Small berried, mixed white and red, soft.
822	—	- - - -	C	Mungeri - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Good, red.
525	—	- - - -	„	Gehun lal - -	Weevilled - -	60	38	0	Soft, good, large berried, chiefly red, mixed with oil seeds.
526	—	- - - -	„	Gehun disi - -	Ditto - - -	56½	37	0	Small berried, little shrivelled, weevil, and linsee d.
523	—	- - - -	—	Dandi - -	Lost.				
524	—	- - - -	—	Mungen - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Basti District.							
715	—	- - - -	A	Gangajali - -	Weevilled - -	—	45	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1.
764	—	- - - -	„	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	43	0	White, about No. 1.
487	—	- - - -	C	Lalia - -	Much weevilled - -	—	40	0	Fine, small berried, red, soft.
823	—	- - - -	C A	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Ordinary red, small berry, mixed, white.
776	—	- - - -	C	Samudhra - -	Much weevilled - -	54	38	0	Good, red, some white.
484	—	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
485	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -					
486	—	- - - -	—	Samodhwa - -					
		Ghazipur District.							
679	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1, but thin.
307	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	56½	40	0	Good, white, soft, good colour, rather dirty.
308	—	- - - -	C	Lalia - -	Ditto - - -	62	39	0	Good, red, but dirty.
810	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Much weevilled - -	—	39	0	Good, red, soft.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		Gorakhpur District.					s. d.	
377	—	- - - -	C A	Lalia - -	Weevilled - -	62½	40 0	Fine, red, mixed with white, clean.
792	—	- - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	—		Good, red.
376	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Mirzapur District.						
334	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	Weevilled - -	62	43 0	Fine, small berried, soft, white.
785	—	- - - -	C	Lalia bargehuna -	- - - -	—	40 0	Good, red, soft.
335	—	- - - -	„	Lalia - -	- - - -	60½	39 0	Good, stout, red, dirty, gram, &c.
336	—	- - - -	„	Lalia tisia - -	Weevilled - -	60	38 6	Good, red, somewhat rough.
784	—	- - - -	D	Ditto - -	Much wevilled - -	—	36 0	Red, long berry, hard.
337	—	- - - -	—	Lalia bargehuna -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
694	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -				
816	—	- - - -	—	Lal - - -				
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.						
		Allahabad District.						
343	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	Weevilled - -	59	44 6	Fine, small berried, soft, white.
344	—	- - - -	A C	Raksa - -	Ditto - - -	60	40 0	Fine, mixed with red, like Polish.
777	—	- - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	41 0	Good, red, soft.
345	—	- - - -	„	Burgehuna - -	- - - -	60	40 0	Good, red, soft, rough, large berried.
795	—	- - - -	„	Pisi - - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Good, red.
347	—	- - - -	„	Pissi surkh - -	Weevilled - -	—	38 6	Good, red, thin.
828	—	- - - -	„	Bargehuna - -	- - - -	—	37 0	Long berried, red, roughish.
827	—	- - - -	„	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	36 0	Inferior, red, dirty, thin.
346	—	- - - -	—	Murwa - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
348	—	- - - -	—	Kathia - -				
		Banda District.						
704	—	- - - -	A	Pisi gangajali -	- - - -	—	47 0	Fine, white, superior, No. 1, soft.
529	—	- - - -	A C	Pisia lal kattria -	- - - -	60½	41 0	Rather mixed, large berried, about No. 2, few gram, and damaged, and grains.
530	—	- - - -	A	Haveraj gangajali -	Damaged - -	—	39 0	Rough, white, gram, rather dirty,
531	—	- - - -	„	Pisia gangajali -	- - - -	—	38 6	Good, white, mixed, gram, rather hard.

832	—	D	Kathia laltumbia	Weevilled	58	37	0	Red, long berry, hard.
528	—	„	Ditto	Ditto	55½	32	0	Very large berried, rough, hard, red, gram.
527	—	„	Kathia Shuora	—	60	26	0	Large berried, hard red, grams, unfit for milling.
740	—	—	Gangajali	Lost.				
750	—	—	Pisi lal kathia					
			Cawnpore District.					
642	—	A	Muria	Weevilled	—	48 (without weevil.)	0	Very fine, white, stout, heavy, soft.
621	—	„	Anokha	—	—	47	0	Fine, white, superior, No. 1, soft.
637	—	„	Desi	—	—	46	0	Fine, white, superior, No. 1, large berry.
514	—	„	Mudia	Much weevilled	—	44	6	Fine drop wheat, probably weighs 64 lbs.
520	—	„	Tamra	Weevilled	61	43	6	Small berried, white, better than No. 1.
664	—	„	Ditto	—	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
695	—	„	Seta	Weevilled	—	42	0	White, about No. 1.
675	—	„	Muria	—	—	41	6	Good white, but semi-hard.
513	—	„	Madnaia	Weevilled	62	41	0	Hardish white, mixed, some red.
947	1	„	Dasee Doodhia	Ditto	58	39	0	Mixed with barley.
948	2	A C	Dasee Goojur	Ditto	58	38	6	Mixed with barley.
949	3	A	Gunga	Ditto	55½	37	0	Inferior, mixed with barley.
950	4	„	Puchan	Ditto	54½	36	6	Inferior, mixed with pease.
521	—	B	Anokha	Much weevilled	—	40	0	Hard, large berried, clean, white.
647	—	„	Vilaiti	—	—	40	0	Long berried, hard, part soft.
789	—	C	Pisia	—	—	41	0	Fine, red, soft.
522	—	„	Ditto	Much weevilled	60½	39	0	Fine, red, large, clean, long berried.
831	—	D	Kuthia	—	—	35	0	Inferior, red, long berry, hard, rough.
519	—	„	Ditto	—	58½	32	6	Very inferior, red, mostly hard, flinty, gram.
515	—	—	Seta	Destroyed.				
516	—	—	Vilayeti	Destroyed by weevil.				
517	—	—	'Manayia					
518	—	—	Disi					
			Futtehpore District.					
639	—	A	Pisi awwal	Much weevilled	—	46 (without weevil.)	0	Fine, white, large berry.
670	—	„	Muria	—	—	45	0	White, superior, No. 1, soft.
669	—	„	Pisia	—	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
751	—	„	Sitia	—	—	42	6	White, nearly No. 1.
732	—	„	Lalia	—	—	42	0	White, fully No. 2.
455	—	A C	Mundwa	Weevilled	60½	41	6	Fine, white, nearly mixed white and red.
458	—	C	Kathia	Mixed with barley	57	21	0	Very inferior, red, small, gram, barley, linseed, unfit for milling.
830	—	D	Ditto	Weevilled	59	37	0	Red, long berry, hard.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Variation and Report.				
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
		Futtehpore District—cont.							
453	—		—	Pissia	} Destroyed by weevil.				
454	—		—	Ditto					
456	—		—	Lalia					
457	—		—	Seta or Gangajali					
		Jounpore District.					*s.*	*d.*	
374	—		A	Daudi	A few weevils	60½	43	0	Fine, small berried, soft, white.
730	—		„	Ditto	Much weevilled	56	43	0	Good white, some red.
780	—		A C	Lalia	—	—	40	0	Good red and white, mixed.
375	—		„	Ditto	Weevilled	62½	38	6	Good mixed, fully No. 2, dirty, with seeds.
		ROY BAREILLY DIVISION. *Pratabgarh District.*							
466	—		A	Mundwa	—	62½	47	0	Fine, clean, round, white, like Californian.
630	—		„	Setua	—	60	46	6	Fine, white, superior, No. 1.
614	—		„	Mundia	Some weevil	—	46	0	Fine, white, small berry, good colour, superior, No. 1.
469	—		„	Satwa	Much weevil	62½	44	0	Fine, soft, white.
742	—		„	Majua-phul Khaja	—	—	44	0	Fine, white, about No. 1.
468	—		„	Rakasiva	Weevilled	61½	42	6	Good small, white, better than No. 1.
739	—		„	Roksua	—	—	41	6	White, about No. 2.
467	—		—	Mujwa or Phul Khaja	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Roy Bareilly District.							
685	—		A	Setua	—	—	42	6	White, about No. 1.
615	—		„	Mundia	—	—	41	0	White, about No. 2.
761	—		A C	Lalia	Much weevilled	—	37	0	Poor, ordinary, mixed.
331	—		—	Seta	} Destroyed by weevil.				
332	—		—	Lalia					
333	—		—	Murwa					
		Sultanpur District.							
684	—		A	Dina Shahi	—	—	43	6	Fine, white, about No. 1, soft and hard, mixed.
711	—		„	Samdhara	—	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.

712	—	- - - -	„	Daudia - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1, soft.
721	—	- - - -	„	Mundwa - -	- - - -	—	42	6	Good, white, nearly No. 1.
762	—	- - - -	„	Sitwa - -	Weevilled - -	—	40	6	White, about No. 2.
652	—	- - - -	B	Vilaiti - -	- - - -	—	41	6	Long berried, hard.
763	—	- - - -	D A	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	38	0	Ordinary red, mixed white.
352	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
353	—	- - - -	—	Dipasahi - -					
354	—	- - - -	—	Samodhawa - -					
355	—	- - - -	—	Setwa - -					
356	—	- - - -	—	Lalia - -					
357	—	- - - -	—	Mundwa - -					
358	—	- - - -	—	Australian wheat -					
		Fyzabad Division.							
		Bharaich District.							
489	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	- - - -	61	46	6	Fine, round, soft, white, like Californian, rather harder.
488	—	- - - -	„	Sambodhwa - -	Weevilled - -	—	46	0	Fine, soft, regular, clean, white.
702	—	- - - -	„	Sandhua - -	- - - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, colory.
738	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	- - - -	59	43	0	Good, white, about No. 1.
722	—	- - - -	„	Chastia - -	- - - -	60	42	0	White, about No. 2.
490	—	- - - -	„	Gangajali - -	- - - -	61	42	0	Good, soft, small berried, clean, white, like Danzig.
494	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	Few weevils - -	60	42	0	Small berried, good, soft, white, better than No. 1.
773	—	- - - -	„	Raksia - -	Weevilled - -	60	41	6	White, fully No. 2.
492	—	- - - -	A C	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	41	0	Fine, small berried, white and red, mixed.
493	—	- - - -	A	Raksi - -	- - - -	60	40	6	Small berried, good, soft, white, better than No. 2.
772	—	- - - -	A C	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Mixed, white and red, small berried,
495	—	- - - -	A	Chunia - -	Much weevilled - -	59	39	0	Common, small berried, soft, dirty white.
491	—	- - - -	—	Lalia - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Fyzabad District.							
708	—	- - - -	A	Safed - -	- - - -	—	44	0	Good, white, about No. 1.
719	—	- - - -	„	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
718	—	- - - -	„	Gangajali - -	- - - -	—	43	0	Fine, white, about No. 1.
330	—	- - - -	„	- - -	Weevilled - -	60½	42	6	Fine, white, mixed, long berried.
325	—	- - - -	„	Safed - -	Mixed with oilseeds, &c. -	62	40	6	Fine, white, soft, regular, little dirty.
329	—	- - - -	„	Kathia lalia - -	Weevilled - -	61½	40	0	Good, white, mixed, hardish.
324	—	- - - -	A D	Lalia - -	Ditto - - -	63½	39	0	Good, mixed, mostly hard.
793	—	- - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	39	6	Good, red.
794	—	- - - -	„	Samadha - -	- - - -	—	39	6	Good, red, some white.
326	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
327	—	- - - -	—	Samodhwa - -					
328	—	- - - -	—	Gangajali - -					

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Gonda District.						
767	—	- - - -	A	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	45 6	White, superior No. 1.
682	—	- - - -	,,	Ujra - -	- - - -	—	44 0	Good, white, about No. 1.
768	—	- - - -	,,	Gangajali - -	- - - -	—	42 6	White, nearly No. 1.
395	—	- - - -	,,	Ujra or Satua -	- - - -	60	42 0	Fine, soft, white, rather dirty.
393	—	- - - -	A B	Samodwha - -	- - - -	62½	39 6	Good, white, mixed, hard.
396	—	- - - -	A	Gangajali - -	- - - -	61	39 0	Good, white, fully No. 2, mixed with seeds.
394	—	- - - -	B	Daudi - -	- - - -	63	41 0	Fine, clean, regular, mostly hard, white.
392	—	- - - -	B D	Lalia - -	- - - -	62	38 0	Good, hard, white, mixed, hard, red.
802	—	- - - -	C	Samodwha - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Good, red.
818	—	- - - -	C	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Ordinary, red.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.						
		Barabanki District.						
741	—	- - - -	A	Gangajali safed -	- - - -	—	44 0	White, about No. 1.
709	—	- - - -	,,	Lalia Sagarha -	- - - -	—	43 0	Good, white, about No. 1.
782	—	- - - -	,,	Muria - -	Weevilled - -	—	39 6	Ordinary, white.
710	—	- - - -	A C	Kathia - -	Ditto - - -	—	39 0	Good, white and red, mixed.
367	—	- - - -	B	Murua - -	Ditto - - -	62	41 0	Fine, mixed, hard, white.
755	—	- - - -	D A	Phul Khaja - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Good, red, hard, mixed with soft white.
366	—	- - - -	—	Gangajali.				
368	—	- - - -	—	Lalia sakraha -	Destroyed by weevil.			
369	—	- - - -	—	Kathia - -				
370	—	- - - -	—	Dina Sahi - -				
371	—	- - - -	—	Sita - - -				
372	—	- - - -	—	Bulrampuri - -				
373	—	- - - -	—	Phul Khaja - -				
		Lucknow District.						
688	—	- - - -	A	Kathua - -	- - - -	—	44 0	Fine, white, about No. 1.
683	—	- - - -	,,	Sweta - -	- - - -	—	44 0	Fine, white, fully No. 1, semi-hard.
474	—	- - - -	,,	Seta - - -	Much weevilled - -	60	43 6	Fine, small berried, soft, white.
479	—	- - - -	,,	Kathua - -	- - - -	—	43 6	Good, white, better than No. 1.
748	—	- - - -	,,	Gangajali - -	- - - -	—	43 6	White, about No. 1.

766	—	- - - -	„	Tamra - -	- - - -	—	42	6	Good, white, nearly No. 1.
476	—	- - - -	A B	Gangajali - -	- - - -	60½	41	0	Good, white, mixed with clear grain, about No. 2.
477	—	- - - -	A C	Dina Sahi - -	Partly eaten - -	61	40	0	Good, mixed, rather better than No. 2, some barley.
475	—	- - - -	B	Tamla - -	Few weevils - -	64½	42	6	Fine, clean, hard, white, few tares.
478	—	- - - -	B	Lalia - -	Much weevils - -	62½	39	0	Good, hard, large berried, white.
770	—	- - - -	C	Dina Shahi - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Good, red, some white.
				Unao District.					
359	—	- - -	A	Saman - -	- - - -	—	48	0	Beautiful, soft, white.
361	—	- - - -	„	Marua - -	- - - -	62½	46	0	Fine, white, like Californian.
633	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	Wevilled - - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, like Californian but harder.
672	—	- - - -	„	Safeda - -	Ditto - - -	—	45	0	Fine, white, fully No. 1.
778	—	- - - -	A C	Desi - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Mixed, white and red, soft.
364	—	- - - -	A	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	59	39	6	Good, soft, white, but mixed with inferior large berry.
650	—	- - - -	B	Saman bargehuna -	- - - -	—	41	0	Long berried, hard.
360	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	60	40	0	Fine, long berried, hard, flinty, white.
362	—	- - - -	—	Marua - -	Insufficient for report.				
363	—	- - - -	—	Seta - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
365	—	- - - -	—	Desi - -	Insufficient for report.				
				SITAPUR DIVISION.					
				Hardui District.					
338	—	- - - -	A	Seta - -	Weevilled - -	62	44	6	Fine, white, large berried, clean, mostly soft.
341	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	- - - -	62	44	6	Fine, small berried, soft, white, superior No. 1.
667	—	- - - -	„	Sweta - -	- - - -	—	44	0	Fine, white, about No. 1.
759	—	- - - -	„	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
707	—	- - - -	„	Daudi - -	Weevilled - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1.
668	—	- - - -	„	Sambharia - -	Ditto - - -	—	43	0	White, about No. 1.
619	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	Much weevilled - -	—	42	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
340	—	- - - -	„	Samharia - -	Weevilled - -	62	41	6	Good, mixed, clean.
339	—	- - - -	—	Daudi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
342	—	- - - -	—	Kathia - -					
				Kheri District.					
386	—	- - - -	A	Sitia - -	- - - -	60½	45	0	Fine, soft, white, like Danzig, but dirty.
700	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1.
774	—	- - - -	„	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1.
717	—	- - - -	„	Sambharia - -	Weevilled - -	—	43	0	Good, white, about No. 1.
385	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	62½	42	6	Fine, round, clean, regular white, better than No. 1.
775	—	- - - -	A C	Muria - -	- - - -	60	39	0	Mixed, white and red, small berried.
391	—	- - - -	A D	Gajra - -	Weevilled - -	57	39	0	Common, mixed, dirty.
819	—	- - - -	C A	Gajar - -	- - - -	—	41	0	Good, mixed, red and white.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		Kheri District—cont.					s. d.	
821	—	- - - -	C	Lalua - -	- - - -	—	37 6	Ordinary red, some barley.
820	—	- - - -	„	Sagarhei - -	- - - -	—	37 0	Ordinary red, some barley.
390	—	- - - -	D	Sikurha - -	Mixed barley and pulse -	—	26 0	Inferior red, very dirty.
387	—	- - - -	—	Muria - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
388	—	- - - -	—	Kathua - -				
389	—	- - - -	—	Lalua - -				
		Sitapur District.						
350	—	- - - -	A	Mundia - -	- - - -	61	46 0	Fine, white, like Californian.
665	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	- - - -	—	46 0	Fine, white, soft, superior No. 1.
349	—	- - - -	„	Lalia - -	Weevilled - -	61	43 0	Fine, soft, white.
696	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	43 0	Good, white, about No. 1.
693	—	- - - -	„	Setua - -	- - - -	—	43 0	White, about No. 1.
351	—	- - - -	A B	Satua - -	- - - -	60½	42 0	Good, white, mostly soft, mixed with hard, thin.
		JHANSI DIVISION.						
		Jalaun District.						
472	—	- - - -	A B	Pisia white - -	- - - -	62½	40 0	Good, clean, long berried, white, much mixed with rough, red, hard wheat.
473	—	- - - -	C	Pisia, red - -	Some weevil - -	61½	41 6	Fine, large berried, red, good.
814	—	- - - -	C	Pisi doem - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Good, soft, red, long berry.
824	—	- - - -	„	Basra - -	- - - -	—	37 6	Long berried, red, hard, some soft.
471	—	- - - -	D	Bhusra - -	Weevilled - -	61	34 0	Rough, long berried, mixed, hard, red.
470	—	- - - -	„	Kathia - -	Ditto - - -	60½	32 6	Inferior large berried, red, mostly hard and rough.
		Jhansi District.						
649	—	- - - -	B	Bakasia - -	Much weevilled - -	—	39 0	Long berried.
317	—	- - - -	„	Baugasia - -	Weevilled - -	59	38 6	Long berried, hard flinty, like Cubanca.
786	—	- - - -	C	Pisi - -	Ditto - - -	—	39 6	Red, long berry, soft.
315	—	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	Ditto - - -	60	34 0	Common, rough, inferior red.
316	—	- - - -	—	Pissi - -	Destroyed by weevil.			

					Lallitpur District.					
686	—	- - - -	A	Pisi duem - -	- - -	—	45	0	Fine, white, long berry, superior No. 1.
829	—	- - - -	,,	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
448	—	- - - -	,,	Bhusra - -	Weevilled - -	60½	38	0	Common, rough, long berried, white, fully half hard.
749	—	- - - -	A C	Chikrasia - -	Much weevilled - -	55	36	0	Mixed, white and red.
449	—	- - - -	,,	Khibrasia - -	Ditto - - -	60½	35	0	Inferior mixed, rough, long berry.
646	—	- - - -	B	Jalah - -	Weevilled - -	—	40	0	Long berried, hard, part soft.
645	—	- - - -	,,	Hasia mkasia -	- - - -	—	39	6	Long berried, hard, thin.
446	—	- - - -	,,	Kathia - -	- - - -	61	33	6	Common, rough, flinty, white.
817	—	- - - -	C	Pisi lal - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Fine, round, red.
451	—	- - - -	D	Pissi lal - -	Weevilled - -	59½	36	0	Hard, red, large berried, some barley.
447	—	- - - -	—	Jalalia - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
450	—	- - - -	—	Hanzia bangrasia -					
452	—	- - - -	—	Pissi safed - -					
					Agra Division.					
					Agra District.					
623	—	- - - -	A	Ratta - -	Weevilled - -	—	42	0	White, fully No. 2.
319	—	- - - -	,,	Gajar - -	- - - -	63	42	0	Fine, long berried, semi-hard, white.
622	—	- - - -	,,	,, - -	- - - -	—	41	0	White, about No. 2.
323	—	- - - -	A C	Gajar lal - -	- - - -	62	39	0	Good, mixed, long berried, white and red.
752	—	- - - -	,,	Gajar - -	- - - -	—	38	6	Mixed red and white.
322	—	- - - -	C	Laljaware - -	Weevilled - -	62	40	0	Good, red, few barleys, tares, &c.
807	—	- - - -	,,	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Good, red.
808	—	- - - -	,,	Lal Khali - -	- - - -	—	38	6	Good, red, long berry.
318	—	- - - -	—	Mandia - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
320	—	- - - -	—	Rata - -					
321	—	- - - -	—	Lal Kahis - -					
753	—	- - - -	—	- - -					
					Etawah District.					
496	—	- - - -	A	Gajar - -	- - - -	61	44	6	Fine, white, fully No. 1.
731	—	- - - -	,,	Muria - -	Weevilled - -	59	44	0	Good, white, fully No. 1.
497	—	- - - -	,,	Anokha - -	- - - -	63½	43	6	Fine, white, long, semi-hard, clean.
689	—	- - - -	,,	Gajar - -	Much weevilled - -	—	43	6	Good, white, about No. 1.
627	—	- - - -	,,	Anokha - -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
504	—	- - - -	,,	Lal pisia - -	- - - -	58⅓	42	0	Good, white, large berried, mixed gram.
505	—	- - - -	,,	Madina - -	- - - -	62½	42	0	Fine, white, large berried, mixed, red.
733	—	- - - -	,,	Pisia - -	Much weevilled - -	—	41	0	White, about No. 2.
503	—	- - - -	,,	Chelkna - -	- - - -	61	41	0	Soft, long berried, rough and dirty.
736	—	- - - -	A C	Madnainya - -	- - - -	—	39	6	White, mixed, red.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued*.

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.				
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	d.	
		Etawah District—cont.							
498	—	- - - -	A	Mundia - -	Mixed barley and gram -	60	37	0	Large berried, good, white, few damaged grains, 42*s.* if cleaned.
806	—	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	39	6	Good, red, soft, long berry.
501	—	- - - -	,,	Laltambia - -	- - - -	62½	38	6	Fine, large berried, mixed, mostly red, clean.
811	—	- - - -	,,	,, - -	- - - -	59	37	0	Ordinary red.
499	—	- - - -	,,	Kathia - -	Weevilled - -	62½	36	0	Large berried, soft, red, fine, but mixed with small gram.
500	—	- - - -	—	Samaria - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
502	—	- - - -	—	Sukhdas - -					
734	—	- - - -	—	Chilkna - -	Lost.				
		Etah District.							
430	—	- - - -	A	Mundia - -	Few weevils - -	62	47	0	Fine, soft, clean, white, like Australian.
632	—	- - - -	,,	Sambharia - -	Weevilled - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, like Californian.
671	—	- - - -	,,	Ratta - -	- - - -	—	46	0	White, superior No. 1, soft, like Californian.
431	—	- - - -	,,	Samaria - -	- - - -	62½	43	0	Fine, soft, clean, white, like Spanish.
434	—	- - - -	,,	Rata - -	Much weevilled - -	60½	42	6	Fine, soft, large berried, white.
432	—	- - - -	A B	Gajar - -	- - - -	62½	41	6	Fine, soft, white, mixed with hard.
673	—	- - - -	A	Gajah - -	Weevilled - -	—	41	0	White, about No. 2.
433	—	- - - -	A C	Katha - -	A few weevils - -	62	40	0	Good, mixed, mostly hard, about No. 1.
435	—	- - - -	B	Bhidia - -	- - - -	61	40	6	Long berried, flinty, hard, like Cubanca.
648	—	- - - -	,,	Bhadia - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Long berried, good.
771	—	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Ordinary red, some white.
		Furruckabad District.							
661	—	- - - -	A	Muria - -	Much weevilled - -	—	42	6	White, about No, 1.
511	—	- - - -	,,	Mundia - -	Weevilled - -	60½	42	0	Good, clean, white.
662	—	- - - -	,,	Sambharia - -	- - - -	—	41	6	White, about No. 2.
508	—	- - - -	,,	Safeda - -	- - - -	57	41	0	Good, soft, white, but very thin.
744	—	- - - -	,,	Sambharia - -	- - - -	—	41	0	Thin, white, about No. 2.
510	—	- - - -	A C	Gajar - -	Weevilled - -	60½	40	0	Long berried, mixed, rather hard.
743	—	- - - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Mixed, red and white.
512	—	- - - -	A	Samaria - -	Weevilled - -	55	37	0	Small, thin, shrivelled, white.
506	—	- - - -	B	Ditto - -	A little weevilled - -	60½	41	0	Good, hard, white.

507	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	61½	40	0	Hard, large berried, white, better than No. 2.
509	—	- - - -	B D	Katha - -	- - - -	60	39	0	Common, mixed, hard.
796	—	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	61	38	6	Good, red.
660	—	- - - -	—	Sambharia - -	Lost.				
		Muttra District.							
631	—	- - - -	A	Safeda - -	- - - -	—	46	6	Fine, white, like Californian.
303	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	60½	41	0	Fine, white, soft, large berried, but dirty, mixed with barley, requires cleaning,
304	—	- - - -	A C	Gajar - -	Weevilled - -	61	39	0	Large berried, red and white, mixed barley.
760	—	- - - -	A D	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	38	0	Mixed, white, soft, and red, hard.
790	—	- - - -	C	Lal - - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Good, red, soft.
815	—	- - - -	„	Lal awwal - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Good, red.
306	—	- - - -	„	Lal - - -	Much mixed with barley -	60	30	0	Common, long berried, rough, red, unfit for milling.
305	—	- - - -	D	Ditto - -	Mixed with barley -	61	32	0	Hard, large berried, red, mixed with barley.
		Mainpoori District.							
635	—	- - - -	A	Sambharia - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Fine, white, like Californian.
634	—	- - - -	„	- - - -	- - - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, like Californian.
380	—	- - - -	„	Safeda - -	Weevilled - -	60	44	6	Fine, white, clean, long berried.
674	—	- - - -	„	Lalia - -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
381	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	Much weevilled - -	60½	43	0	Fine, soft, white.
634	—	- - - -	„	Safeda - -	- - - -	—	42	0	Good, white, about No. 2.
382	—	- - - -	A D	Lalia - -	Much weevilled - -	63	40	0	Fine, long berried, mixed, red, hard, soft, white.
379	—	- - - -	B	Anokha - -	Ditto. - -	60½	42	0	Long berried, flinty, hard,
653	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Long berried, hard.
378	—	- - - -	—	Samaria - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
383	—	- - - -	—	Lalia - -	} Insufficient for report.				
384	—	- - - -	—	Lirhia - -					
		ROHILKUND DIVISION.							
		Bareilly District.							
625	—	- - - -	A	Sambharia - -	Weevilled - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
677	—	- - - -	„	Pisia - -	- - - -	60	46	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
692	—	- - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	—	45	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
706	—	- - - -	„	Sambharia - -	- - - -	—	44	6	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
624	—	- - - -	„	Muria purnaria -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
658	—	- - - -	„	Kathia paria -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
659	—	- - - -	„	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
737	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	- - - -	—	43	0	White, about No. 1.
758	—	- - - -	„	Bhamuan - -	- - - -	—	42	6	Good, white, about No. 1.
540	—	- - - -	„	Bhambua (2) -	A few weevils - -	60	42	0	Good, white, clean, better than No. 2.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Samples as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.				
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	d.	
		Bareilly District—cont.							
549	—		A	Katha (2)	Weevilled	60½	41	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
536	—		,,	Mundia (1)	Ditto	61	41	6	Fine, mixed, about No. 1.
746.	—		AC	Ratua	—	—	41	6	Good, white, thin, about No. 2.
537	—		A	Mundia (2)	Weevilled	61	41	0	Good, white, small berried, semi-hard, about No. 1.
745	—		,,	Gajra	—	—	41	0	Thin, white, about No. 2.
538	—		,,	Ratna	Very much weevilled	56½	40	0	Fair, white, dirty, imperfectly threshed.
539	—		,,	Bhambua (1)	Weevilled	60½	40	0	Fair, thin, white, about No. 2.
541	—		,,	Hansa	Ditto	59½	40	0	Fair, white, semi-hard.
551	—		,,	Mund panwaria	Ditto	61	40	0	Common, white, partly hard.
544	—		,,	Gajra	Very much weevilled	56	38	0	Thin, poor, white.
644	—		B	Barlamba	—	—	41	0	Long berried, hard, good, white.
550	—		,,	Pasia	Weevilled	61	41	0	Good, hard, white.
547	—		,,	Daudkhani	Ditto	59	38	6	Common, rough, hard, white.
548	—		,,	Katha panwaria	Ditto	60½	38	0	Common, hard, white.
542	—		C	Katha (1)	Weevilled	62	39	7	Fine, clean, red, fully equal, No. 2.
809	—		,,	Ditto	Much weevilled	—	37	0	Good, red.
543	—		—	Lalua pahari	Destroyed by weevil.				
545	—		—	Samaria (1)					
546	—		—	Ditto (2)					
765	—		—	Muria Surkh	Lost.				
552	—		—	Burlumba					
		Budaon District.							
697	—		A	Bhambua	—	—	46	6	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
698	—		,,	Muria	—	61	46	6	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
617	—		,,	Ratua	—	61	46	0	Fine, white, superior to No. 1.
656	—		,,	Raimunea	—	—	45	0	Fine, white, like pearl barley.
616	—		,,	Muria ratua	Much weevilled	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
687	—		,,	Ratua	—	—	42	6	Good, white, superior No. 2.
723	—		,,	Muria	Very much weevilled	51	42	0	Good, white, about No. 1.
724	—		,,	Katta	Ditto	49	42	0	Good, white, about No. 1.
686	—		,,	Sambharia	Much weevilled	53	41	6	White, about No. 2.
783	—		,,	Gajar	—	59	41	6	White, about No. 2.
655	—		B	Ratua	—	—	40	6	Long berried, hard.

		Mooradabad District.							
714	—	- - - -	A	Muria awwal -	- - - -	62	47	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, like pearl barley.
613	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	Some weevil - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, small berry, good colour, superior No. 1.
728	—	- - - -	„	Mandwa Kada -	- - - -	60	46	0	Fine, white, small berry, superior No. 1.
727	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61½	45	6	Fine, white, small berry, superior No. 1.
726	—	- - - -	„	Muna safed - -	- - - -	61	45	0	Fine, white, small berry, about No. 1.
729	—	- - - -	„	Safed - -	- - - -	59	43	6	Fine, white, small berry, round, about No. 1.
725	—	- - - -	„	Ratta awwal -	- - - -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
691	—	- - - -	A C	Surkh - -	- - - -	—	40	0	Ordinary, mixed red and white, soft.
800	—	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	62	39	0	Good, red, mixed with white.
801	—	- - - -	„	Mundwa - -	- - - -	59	38	0	Good, red.
		Shahjehanpur District.							
735	—	- - - -	A	Muria safed - -	- - - -	—	44	6	White, fully No. 1.
690	—	- - - -	„	Samba - -	- - - -	—	44	0	Good, white.
705	—	- - - -	„	Daudi - -	- - - -	—	43	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
480	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	60½	43	0	Fine, small berried, soft, white, better than No. 1, few damaged grains.
779	—	- - - -	A C	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	41	0	Good, white, mixed red, nearly No. 2.
483	—	- - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	59	40	0	Good, mixed, about No. 2, soft, mostly white.
482	—	- - - -	A	Mundia - -	- - - -	60½	38	0	Fine, white.
481	—	- - - -	B	Sambhari - -	Weevilled - -	60	40	6	Good, hard, white.
		KUMAON DIVISION.							
		Gurwhal District.							
620	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Much weevilled - -	52	43	6	Fine, white, about No. 1.
803	—	- - - -	C	- - -	- - - -	60	38	6	Good, red.
		Kumaon District.							
618	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Very much weevilled -	—	43	6	White, about No. 1.
804	—	- - - -	C	- - -	Much weevilled - -	—	35	6	Good, red.
		MEERUT DIVISION.							
		Aligurh District.							
754	—	- - - -	A D	Gajar - -	- - - -	60	39	0	Mixed, white, soft, and red, hard.
628	—	- - - -	B	Ratta - -	- - - -	—	41	6	Good, hard, white.
643	—	- - - -	„	Kathia - -	- - - -	58	41	0	Long berried, hard.
787	—	- - - -	C	- - -	- - - -	57	40	0	Good, red, soft.
788	—	- - - -	„	Lal - -	Weevilled - -	53½	39	6	Red, long berry, soft.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Bulundshahr District.						
459	—	- - - -	A	Safed - -	Sound - - -	63	48 0	Fine, white, like Australian, soft, long berried.
463	—	- - - -	„	Gajar - -	- - - -	63½	47 0	Fine, white, like Australian, rather harder.
640	—	- - - -	„	Safed - -	- - - -	—	46 6	Fine, white, like Californian, soft.
465	—	- - - -	„	Mendha - -	- - - -	62½	46 0	Fine, white, like Californian, clean, regular.
638	—	- - - -	„	Gajar - -	- - - -	—	46 0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, large berry.
626	—	- - - -	„	Rutta - -	- - - -	62	45 6	Fine, white, superior No. 1.
462	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	63	45 0	Fine, mixed with hard, clean, white, better than No. 1.
657	—	- - - -	„	Munia - -	- - - -	—	45 0	Fine, white, like pearl barley.
676	—	- - - -	„	Munda - -	Much weevilled - -	—	43 0	Good, white, about No. 1.
460	—	- - - -	„	Munia - -	- - - -	61½	41 6	Small, round, white, like pearl barley.
651	—	- - - -	B	Barha - -	- - - -	—	42 0	Long berried, hard.
461	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	40 6	Very long, large, steely, white.
464	—	- - - -	C	Gehun lal - -	- - - -	62½	42 0	Fine, clean, regular, red, fully No. 1.
812	—	- - - -	„	Lal - - -	- - - -	—	40 0	Fine, red.
		Dehra Doon District.						
681	—	- - - -	A	Mihirta - -	- - - -	—	45 0	Good, white, superior No. 1.
680	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	44 0	Good, white, about No. 1.
666	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	62	43 6	Good, white, about No. 1.
720	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	60½	43 0	White, about No. 1.
442	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	60½	41 6	Good, small berried, part hard, white, about No. 1.
441	—	- - - -	„	Ditto (5) - -	- - - -	61	41 0	Good, white, nearly No. 1.
756	—	- - - -	A D	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	40 6	Good, white, mixed, red, about No. 2.
437	—	- - - -	A	Ditto (1) - -	- - - -	62	40 0	Good, white, semi-hard, dirty.
439	—	- - - -	„	Ditto (3) - -	- - - -	61	39 6	Good, white, semi-hard, rather dirty.
440	—	- - - -	„	Ditto (4) - -	Mixed with barley -	58	22 0 to 27 0	Inferior, white, dirty, mixed with barley, unfit for milling.
438	—	- - - -	B	Ditto (2) - -	Badly cleaned - -	60	39 0	Fair, hard, white, better than No. 2.
799	—	- - - -	C	Lal gehun - -	- - - -	—	39 0	Good, red.
825	—	- - - -	„	Kusar - -	- - - -	—	38 0	Good, red, soft.
798	—	- - - -	„	Lal tondi dar -	- - - -	—	37 0	Ordinary, red.
436	—	- - - -	„	Lal ta rider -	- - - -	61	37 0	Good, reddish, mixed barley, dingy.
445	—	- - - -	„	Kusal - -	- - - -	—	36 0	Fair, soft, red, many shrivelled grains, and barley.

443	—	- - - -	„	Lal gehun - -	Mixed with barley -	60	33	0	Good, small berried, red, tares and barley, a few white grains, require cleaniug.
826	—	- - - -	„	Mihirti - -	- - - -	59	30	6	Inferior, red, dirty, barley.
444	—	- - - -	- -	Mundla - -	Insufficient for report.				
		Meerut District.							
397	—	- - - -	A	Safed - -	- - - -	62	48	0	Very fine, soft, white, like Californian.
629	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	—	48	0	Very fine, soft, white, like Australian.
403	—	- - - -	„	Monda - -	- - - -	62	47	0	Fine, round, soft, white, like Californian, clean, regular, some hardish.
641	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	- - - -	—	45	6	Fine, white, superior No. 1, stout.
399	—	- - - -	„	Gajar - -	- - - -	62	44	0	Fine, white, better than No. 1.
701	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	44	0	Fine, white, fully No. 1.
401	—	- - - -	„	Chunia - -	- - - -	63½	43	6	Very fine, small berried, round, white, regular, like pearl barley.
400	—	- - - -	„	Gajar - -	- - - -	61	42	0	Good, white, mixed, red, about No. 1.
757	—	- - - -	A C	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	41	6	Mixed white and red, small berry.
402	—	- - - -	B	Barha - -	- - - -	61	41	0	Very long, large, steely, white (fine).
654	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Long berried, hard.
398	—	- - - -	C	Surkh - -	- - - -	61½	41	0	Good, long berried, clean, red, about No. 1.
813	—	- - - -	„	Lal - -	- - - -	—	39	0	Good, red.
		Muzaffarnuggur District.							
699	—	- - - -	A	Safeda - -	- - - -	—	46	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1.
534	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61½	44	0	Fine, white, soft, small berried, better than No. 1.
678	—	- - - -	„	Mundia - -	- - - -	—	43	0	White, about No. 1.
716	—	- - - -	„	Gajra - -	- - - -	—	42	0	Good, white, about No. 2.
533	—	- - - -	B	Menda - -	- - - -	60	40	0	Fine, clean, hard, thin berried, white.
805	—	- - - -	C	Surkh - -	- - - -	59	40	0	Good, red, soft.
532	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	60½	39	0	Good, red, soft, clean, like Polish.
535	—	- - - -	—	Gajra - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Saharunpur District.							
310	—	- - - -	A	Monda - -	- - - -	62½	46	6	Very fine, clean, semi-hard, white.
663	—	- - - -	„	Muria - -	Weevilled - -	—	45	0	Fine, white, superior No. 1, soft.
769	—	- - - -	A C	Gajar - -	Much weevilled - -	—	38	0	Ordinary mixed red and white.
312	—	- - - -	B C	Gajra - -	Weevilled - -	60	40	0	Good, mixed, hard, white.
309	—	- - - -	C	Surkh - -	- - - -	62	40	0	Fine, small, red, some white, better than No. 2.
797	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	—	38	6	Good, red.
311	—	- - - -	—	Daudkhani - -	Destroyed by weevill.				

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	*d.*	
		AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRA.							
595	—	Mhairwarra - - -	B	Katha safed -	- - - -	59½	40	0	Long berried, flinty, white.
592	—	Ditto - - -	C	Kharcha baja -	- - - -	64½	42	6	Long berried, soft, very fine, red.
588	—	Ajmere - - -	„	Baja maigee -	Weevilled - -	61	41	6	Long berried, soft, fine, red, yellowish.
590	—	Ditto - - -	„	Baja kharcha -	Ditto - - -	62	41	0	Long berried, soft, fine, red.
594	—	Mhairwarra - -	D	Katha lal - -	- - - -	60½	37	6	Long berried, rough, flinty, red.
589	—	- - - -	—	Baja sajwa - -	} Lost.				
591	—	- - - -	—	Maigee baja -					
593	—	- - - -	—	Kath baja - -					
		PUNJAB.							
		DELHI DIVISION.							
		Delhi District.							
273	—	Sonepal - - -	A	Gundun safed -	- - - -	65	48	0	Fine, white, like Australian.
274	—	Ditto - - -	C	Gundun surkh -	Weevilled - -	60½	40	0	Fine, red, yellowish.
		Gurgaon District.							
259	—	- - - -	C	- - -	- - - -	64	41	6	Fine, yellowish, soft, red.
		Kurnool District.							
260	—	- - - -	C	Gehun lal - -	- - - -	53½	31	6	Inferior, thin, red, much mixed with barley and tares.
268	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Lost.				
		HISSAR DIVISION.							
		Hissar District.							
296	—	- - - -	C	Kerletia - -	- - - -	61½	39	0	Good, small berried, red, semi-hard.
229	—	- - - -	—	Kathuiya gehun -	Lost.				

		Rohtak District.							
427	—	Barram land - -	C	Red wheat - -	Weevilled - -	62	41	0	Fine, red, yellowish.
422	—	Canal land - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	61	39	6	Good, soft, red, few grams and barley.
420	—	Jhapar - - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	60	30	0	Good, red, mixed with barley, unfit for milling.
426	—	Well land - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	59	30	0	Good, long berried, red, very much mixed with barley, unfit for milling.
428	—	Dahri land - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	58	28	0	Good, soft, red, half barley, unfit for milling.
429	—	Baram land - -	D	Bangra - -	Ditto - - -	59½	33	0	Common, red, mixed with gram and barley.
421	—	- - - -	—	Red wheat - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
423	—	- - - -	—	Daud khani -					
424	—	- - - -	—	White wheat -					
425	—	- - - -	—	Red wheat - -					
267	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Lost.				
		Sirsa District.							
292	—	- - - -	A	White - -	Weevilled - -	61	45	0	Fine, soft, small berried, white.
291	—	- - - -	B	Brown - -	- - - -	60½	41	0	Good, hard, small berried, white.
295	—	- - - -	C	Nali - - -	- - - -	61	38	0	Good, soft, small berried, red.
293	—	Dabwali - - -	„	Brown - -	- - - -	55½	33	0	Common, red, mixed, gram and barley.
294	—	- - - -	D	Canal wheat - -	- - - -	61½	36	0	Common, semi-hard, small berried, dingy red.
		UMBALLA DIVISION.							
		Umballa District.							
240	—	Naraingurh - - -	B	- - -	- - - -	62½	40	0	Good, hard, small berried, white.
252	—	Manailla - - -	C	- - -	Weevilled - -	61	39	6	Good, soft, small berried, red.
243	—	- - - -	„	- - -	Much weevilled - -	61	39	0	Good, soft, red, yellowish.
241	—	Jagadhree - - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	58	37	0	Small berried, red, some barley.
239	—	Hurnaal - - -	—	- - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
242	—	Jehsulpuplee - - -	—	- - -					
238	—	- - - -	—	- - -					
		Loodiana District.							
244	—	- - - -	C	- - -	Little weevilled - -	61	38	6	Good, red, hardish.
258	—	- - - -	„	Red - - -	Weevilled - -	60	38	0	Good, small berried, red.
		Simla District.							
257	—	Barowli - - -	A	White - -	- - - -	61½	44	0	Fine, small, regular berry, soft.
222	—	Ditto - - - -	C	Red - - -	- - - -	60½	39	0	Good, red, semi-hard, small berry.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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		JULLUNDUR DIVISION.						
		Hoshiarpur District.					s. d.	
247	—	Unal tehsel - - -	A	Daudkhani - -	Weevilled - -	62½	44 0	Fine, white, about half hard.
251	—	- - - -	C	Lal kanak - -	Much weevilled - -	60	40 0	Very fine, soft, small berried, red, yellow.
245	—	- - - -	—	Berra - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
246	—	- - - -	—	Daud khani - -				
248	—	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
250	—	- - - -	—	Lal kanak - -				
		Jullundur District.						
264	—	- - - -	B	Kathee - -	Much weevilled - -	56½	33 0	Thin, hard, white, much mixed with barley, requires cleaning.
		Kangra District.						
256	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Weevilled - -	59	41 0	Good, white, but dirty.
263	—	- - - -	,,	Kunku - -	- - - -	62½	41 0	Good, white, small berried, semi-hard.
253	—	- - - -	,,	Rungri - -	Weevilled - -	56	36 0	Inferior, dirty, thin, small berried, white.
		UMRITSUR DIVISION.						
		Umritsur District.						
276	—	- - - -	—	Vadanak - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
277	—	- - - -	—	Lal - - -				
278	—	- - - -	—	Gaddar - -				
279	—	- - - -	—	Safaid - -				
		Gurdaspur District.						
227	—	Chahia - - -	C	Lal kanak - -	- - - -	53	30 0 and 32 0	Common, red, mixed with barley and gram, unfit for milling.

		Sialkot District.						
265	—	Pathanwalla - - -	C	Dagar - -	Much weevilled - -	55	32 0	Inferior, red, yellowish, much mixed with barley.
228	—	Jamki - - -	—	- - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		LAHORE DIVISION.						
		Ferozepore District.						
226	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Much weevilled - -	59½	43 6	Good, soft, white.
269	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Insufficient for report.			
		Gujranwalla District.						
254	—	- - - -	A	Vadanak - -	Weevilled - -	58	42 0	Long berried, white, partly red, semi-hard.
		Lahore District.						
249	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Much weevilled - -	59½	43 6	Fine, soft, small berried, white.
255	—	- - - -	C	- - -	Weevilled - -	59½	37 0	Good, thin, small berried, red.
		MOOLTAN DIVISION.						
		Jhang District.						
230	—	Kaluwala - -	A C	Rodi kanak - -	- - - -	60	41 0	Good, small berried, semi-hard, white.
		Montgomery District.						
225	—	- - - -	—	Goni safed - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Mooltan District.						
271	—	- - - -	A	Makai kanak -	Weevilled - -	57½	44 0	Fine, small berried, white, mostly soft.
		Muzaffargarh District.						
231	—	Alipur - - -	—	White - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
232	—	Ditto - - -	—	Makki - -				
233	—	Sanawan - - -	—	Wadang - -				
234	—	Bhuki - - -	—	- - -				
235	—	Ditto - - -	—	Kohadu - -				
236	—	- - - -	—	Sanawan - -				
280	—	Kalandarwala - -	—	Gaji - -				
281	—	Umr Budh - -	—	White - -				
282	—	Kalandarwala - -	—	Paman - -				

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		RAWULPINDEE DIVISION.						
		Gujerat District.					s. d.	
283	—	- - - -	A	Dagur - -	Mixed with oilseeds -	57½	38 0	Thin, long berried, white, dirty.
285	—	Mukiana - - -	D	Nikki - -	- - - -	53	35 6	Thin, inferior, long berried, hard, red.
284	—	Hurbuspur - -	—	Jawagul - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Jhelum District.						
272	—	- - - -	C	Red - - -	- - - -	61½	41 0	Fine, small berried, red, yellowish.
		Rawulpindee District.						
266	—	- - - -	—	Red - - -	Lost.			
		Shahpur District.						
410	—	- - - -	C	Rati - - -	Few weevils - -	61	41 0	Fine, large berried, red, mixed with barley.
408	—	- - - -	„	Ditto - -	Much weevils - -	59	37 0	Fine, soft, red, yellowish, mixed with barley, like Polish.
404	—	- - - -	—	Dagar - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
405	—	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
406	—	- - - -	—	Radi - -				
407	—	- - - -	—	Soon kanak - -				
409	—	- - - -	—	Rati - -				
		PESHAWUR DIVISION.						
		Hazara District.						
275	—	Haripur - - -	—	Red - - -	Lost.			
		Kohat District.						
287	—	- - - -	A	Kulangi - -	Weevilled - -	57½	42 0	Long berried, soft, rough, white.
288	—	Namilzai - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	56½	40 0	Long berried, white, semi-hard.
289	—	- - - -	C	Mirgandi Sindi -	Weevilled - -	56½	37 0	Common, soft, dingy red.

290	—	- - - -	„	Ail sarki - -	Much weevilled - -	55½	34 0	Inferior, thin, common, red.
286	—	- - - -	—	Srah ganam - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
262	—	Miranzai - - -	—	White - -				
		Peshawur District.						
224	—	Gurkhani - -	D	- - -	Chaffy - - -	47	26 0 and 29 0	Inferior, hard, red, very thin and chaffy.
		DERAJAT DIVISION.						
		Bannu District.						
261	—	- - - -	C	Marwat red - -	Much weevilled - -	58½	36 6	Common, soft, red.
223	—	Jahsil Mianwali - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	54	32 0	Inferior, red, mixed with barley.
237	—	- - - -	—	Destroyed by weevil.				
		Dera Ghazi Khan.						
270	—	- - - -	—	White - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Dera Ismail Khan.						
411	—	- - - -	A	- - -	Little weevilled - -	63	48 0	Fine, white, like best Californian.
412	—	- - - -	„	Zurd kanak - -	Ditto - - -	60½	44 6	Fine, soft, white, good, many damaged grains.
413	—	- - - -	C	Rutti kanak -	Weevilled - -	60½	41 6	Fine, long berried, soft, red.
415	—	Bhakkar - - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	60½	37 0	Long berried, soft, red, mixed with barley.
414	—	- - - -	—	Surkh - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
416	—	- - - -	—	Zurd kanak -				
417	—	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
418	—	- - - -	—	Surkh - -				
419	—	- - - -	—	Rutti kanak - -				
		BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.						
		SIND.						
		Hyderabad District.						
1111	92	Naushabro - -	A	Shori - -	Some weevils - -	58½	43 0	No. 1, white.
1119	100	Hyderabad - -	„	Goji - -	Ditto - - -	57	42 0	White.
1104	85	Moro taluk - -	„	Makaien - -	Much weevilled - -	57½	41 0	Good, white, No. 1.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Hyderabad District—cont.						
1110	91	Naushahro - -	A	Shori - -	Weevilled - -	56	41 0	Small berried, white.
1121	102	Hyderabad - -	„	Khudna - -	Ditto - - -	54	37 0	Mixed.
1100	81	Kandiero tal - -	B	Gaj - -	Ditto - - -	61	39 0	Large berried, hard.
1102	83	Ditto - - -	„	Shori - -	Ditto - - -	54	39 0	Small, hard.
1099	80	Ditto - - -	„	Kahani (bearded) -	Ditto - - -	61	38 6	Good, hard, white.
1107	88	Moro taluk - -	C	Pamban - -	A little weevilled -	58	39 6	Fine, soft, red.
1101	82	Kandiero tal - -	—	- - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
1103	84	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1105	86	Moro tal - - -	—	- - -				
1106	87	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1108	89	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1109	90	Naushahro - -	—	- - -				
1112	93	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1113	94	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1114	95	Hala - - -	—	- - -				
1115	96	Jaude - - -	—	- - -				
1116	97	Ditto - - -	—	- - -				
1117	98	Ditto - - -	—	Garhi - -				
1118	99	Ditto - - -	—	Pamban - -				
1120	101	Hyderabad - -	—	Ghari - -				
1122	103	- - - -	—	Karir - -				
		Kurrachee District.						
1129	110	Sehwan division - -	A	- - -	Much weevilled - -	56½	41 0	Fine, white.
1136	117	Ditto - - -	„	- - -	Weevilled - -	55	41 0	Good, small berried, soft, white.
1133	114	Ditto - - -	„	Popri, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	52	40 6	Fine, soft, white.
1134	115	Ditto - - -	„	Popri, 2nd sort -	Ditto - - -	52	40 6	Fine, soft, white, small berried.
1130	111	Ditto - - -	„	Shori, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	54½	40 0	Good, small, white.
1138	119	Ditto - - -	„	Gauji - -	Ditto - - -	53	38 6	Thin, white.
1128	109	Ditto - - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	52½	38 0	Small, white.
1132	113	Ditto - - -	B	Kahnia, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	55	36 6	Hard.
1135	116	Ditto - - -	„	Kahnia gaujo -	Ditto - - -	55	36 0	Hard, thin, white
1139	120	- - - -	C	Pamban, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	52	36 0	Soft, red.

1131	112	- - - -	—	Shori, 3rd sort -	Destroyed by weevil.				
1137	118	- - - -	—	Red - -					
1140	121	- - - -	—	Ditto - -					
1141	122	- - - -	—	Samban, 3rd sort -					
		Shikarpur District.							
1080	61	Sukkur taluk - -	A	Shori - -	Little weevilled - -	58	43	6	Very fine, white.
1096	77	Mehar taluk - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	57½	43	0	
1092	73	Sigar taluk - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	58½	42	0	Fine, soft, white.
1079	60	Shikarphur taluk - -	„	Khudain - -	Ditto - - -	59	42	0	Short berried, fine, white, clean.
1095	76	Kakar taluk - -	„	Shori - -	Ditto - - -	55	41	6	Good, white.
1074	55	Rohri division - -	„	Khudayen - -	Ditto - - -	57	41	0	Short, round, white, like pearl barley.
1081	62	Kambar taluk - -	„	Shori, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	58	41	0	Good, white, No. 1.
1091	72	Ratodero taluk - -	„	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	58½	41	0	White.
1075	56	Rohri division - -	„	Ditto - -	Much weevilled - -	56	40	6	Fine, white.
1073	54	Ditto - - -	A C	Gahri gereri -	Weevilled - -	58	40	0	Good, mixed.
1087	68	Sujawal tal - -	A	Shori, 2nd sort -	Little weevilled - -	52	39	0	Small, soft, white.
1089	70	Larkhana tal - -	„	Shori - -	Ditto - - -	53	39	0	Soft, white.
1082	63	Kambar tal - -	„	Shori, 2nd sort -	Ditto - - -	53½	38	0	White.
1072	53	Rohri division - -	B	Gaj - - -	Much weevilled - -	55	38	0	Fine, hard, white.
1078	59	Naushahro tal - -	„	Kahin - -	Little weevilled - -	57½	38	0	Hard, white.
1085	66	Rabdarga tal - -	„	Gaj, 2nd sort -	Ditto - - -	56½	38	0	Hard, white.
1093	74	Sigar tal - -	„	Kahno - -	Ditto - - -	57	38	0	Hard.
1097	78	Mehar tal - -	„	Gaj kahno - -	Ditto - - -	56	37	0	Hard, rough.
1088	69	Larkhana tal - -	„	Gaj - - -	Ditto - - -	52½	36	6	Hard, thin.
1083	64	Kambar tal - -	„	Khano, 2nd sort -	Ditto - - -	57½	36	0	Hard.
1090	71	Ratodero tal - -	„	Gaj - - -	Ditto - - -	54½	36	0	Hard.
1086	67	Sajawal tal - -	„	Gaj, 1st sort -	Ditto - - -	53	35	0	Hard, dirty, inferior.
1076	57	Rohri division - -	—	Jawah - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
1077	58	Naushahro tal - -	—	Shori - -					
1084	65	Labdarga tal - -	—	Gaj, 1st sort -					
1094	75	Kakar tal - -	—	Shori - -					
1098	79	Mehar tal - -	—	Kahno gaudi -					
		Thur and Parkur District.							
1124	105	- - - -	B	Khahno, No. 2 -	Weevilled - -	57	36	0	Hard.
1123	104	- - - -	—	Shori - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
1125	106	- - - -	—	Gori gaji, No. 3 -					
1126	107	- - - -	—	Khodno, No. 4 -					
1127	108	- - - -	—	Goji jowali, 5 -					
		Upper Sind Frontier.							
1070	51	- - - -	A	Shori shadi - -	Little weevilled - -	59	43	6	Fine, white, better than No. 1.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		Upper Sind Frontier—cont.					s. d.	
1069	50	- - - -	A C	Kaisri - -	Little weevilled - -	61	40 0	Good, mixed, little barley.
1063	44	- - - -	,,	Red - - -	Ditto - - -	58½	39 6	Mixed.
1040	21	- - - -	,,	Kaisri garhi -	Ditto - - -	58	39 0	Mixed.
1047	28	- - - -	,,	Shir (red) - -	Ditto - - -	55½	39 0	Mixed.
1051	32	- - - -	A	Kaisri jawati -	Ditto - - -	62	38 6	Mixed with barley.
1053	34	- - - -	A C	Garhi sanhi - -	Ditto - - -	56½	38 6	Mixed, good.
1054	35	- - - -	,,	Jawali - -	Ditto - - -	56½	38 6	Mixed, good.
1056	37	- - - -	A	Gaj kaisri - -	Ditto - - -	52½	38 0	Mixed with barley.
1071	52	- - - -	A C	- - -	Ditto - - -	57½	38 0	Mixed.
1024	5	- - - -	,,	Garhi shori shuli -	Ditto - - -	56½	37 6	Mixed.
1023	4	- - - -	A	Achi shori - -	Much weevilled - -	55½	37 0	Good, white.
1049	30	- - - -	,,	Jawali - -	Ditto - - -	54½	37 0	Mixed with barley.
1058	39	- - - -	,,	Garhi sanhi - -	Ditto - - -	57	37 0	Mixed with barley.
1041	22	- - - -	,,	Kaisri garhi -	Weevilled - -	53	36 0	Mixed with barley.
1045	26	- - - -	,,	Shori jawali - -	Ditto - - -	56	36 0	Mixed with barley.
1020	1	- - - -	—	Sanhi garhi jowali -	Lost.			
1021	2	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
1022	3	- - - -	—	Sanhi shori - -				
1025	6	- - - -	—	Garhi shori - -				
1026	7	- - - -	—	Bhuri shori - -				
1027	8	- - - -	—	Gaj shori jawali -				
1028	9	- - - -	—	Khudain - -				
1029	10	- - - -	—	Shori achi - -				
1030	11	- - - -	—	Red, mixed - -				
1031	12	- - - -	—	Achi shori - -				
1032	13	- - - -	—	Shori - -				
1033	14	- - - -	—	Shori saf shuli -				
1034	15	- - - -	—	Shori - -				
1035	16	- - - -	—	Red jawali - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
1036	17	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
1037	18	- - - -	—	Shori garhi - -				
1038	19	- - - -	—	Shori or bald -				
1039	20	- - - -	—	Shori jawali - -				
1042	23	- - - -	—	Jawali - -				
1043	24	- - - -	—	Ditto - -				
1044	25	- - - -	—	Saf shori jawali -				

1046	27	- - - -	—	Shori jawali - -						
1048	29	- - - -	—	Ditto - -						
1050	31	- - - -	—	Garhi sanhi jawali -						
1052	33	- - - -	—	Jawali kaisri -						
1057	38	- - - -	—	Achi jawali - -						
1055	36	- - - -	—	Jawali - -						
1059	40	- - - -	—	Shori garhi - -						
1060	41	- - - -	—	Jwalai - -						
1061	42	- - - -	—	Shori jawali - -						
1062	43	- - - -	—	Red - - -						
1064	45	- - - -	—	Shori - -	Destroyed by weevil.					
1065	46	- - - -	—	Shori jawali - -						
1066	47	- - - -	—	Ditto - -						
1067	48	- - - -	—	Ditto - -						
1068	49	- - - -	—	Shori saf - -						
		Native States in Guzerat.								
1	—	Gondal - - -	D	- - -	- - - -	59	37	6	Hard, long berried, red.	
1*a*	—	Ditto - - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	58½	37	6	Hard, long berried, red, flinty.	
2	—	Limri - - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	58½	37	6	Large berried, red, flinty.	
2*	—	Ditto - - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	60	37	6	Thin, long berried, red, flinty.	
3*a*	—	Morvi - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	58½	37	6	Thin, long berried, red, flinty.	
3*b*	—	Ditto - - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	60½	37	0	Thin, long berried, red.	
		Districts of the Bhownuggur State.								
25	—	Gadhada - - -	B	Hasia - -	- - - -	60½	40	6	Long berried, white, mostly hard.	
19	—	Bhab - - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	60	39	0	Long berried, hard, white, flinty, mixed with reddish.	
15	—	Sihor - - - -	C	Vajia - -	- - - -	58	40	6	Long berried, red, mostly soft.	
22	—	Botad - - - -	„	Patalia - -	- - - -	58	40	6	Long berried, red, semi-hard.	
9	—	Kundla - - -	C D	Ditto - -	- - - -	59½	40	6	Long berried, semi-hard, mixed, flinty.	
7	—	Ditto - - - -	„	Vajia - -	- - - -	58½	40	0	Long berried, red, mixed, semi-hard.	
11	—	Sihor - - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	59	40	0	Long berried, red, semi-hard, good.	
13	—	Mahwa - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61	40	0	Long berried, red, semi-hard.	
17	—	Ditto - - - -	„	Patalia - -	- - - -	61½	40	0	Good, semi-hard, red.	
12	—	Jalaja - - -	C	Ditto - -	- - - -	60	39	6	Small, semi-hard, red.	
14	—	Sihor - - - -	C D	Ditto - -	- - - -	61½	39	0	Long berried, red, semi-hard, good.	
18	—	Daskroi - - -	C	Vajia - -	- - - -	63	39	0	Long berried, red, semi-hard.	
20	—	Gadhada - - -	„	Patalia - -	- - - -	59½	39	0	Long berried, red, semi-hard.	
16	—	Lilia - - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	57½	39	0	Long berried, red, flinty.	
23	—	Daskroi - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	57	39	0	Long berried, red, flinty.	
26	—	Lilia - - - -	„	Vajia - -	- - - -	58	39	0	Long berried, red, flinty.	
27	—	Umrala - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61	39	0	Long berried, red, flinty.	
6	—	Bhab - - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	59½	38	6	Long berried, red, flinty.	

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Districts of the Bhownuggur State—cont.						
8	—	Umrala - - -	D	Chasia - -	- - - -	58½	38 6	Long berried, red, flinty.
21	—	Gadhada - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	57½	38 6	Long berried, red, flinty.
24	—	Umrala - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	38 6	Long berried, red, thin, hard.
10	—	Jalaja - - -	„	Patalia - -	- - - -	58	38 0	Long berried, red, flinty.
28	—	- - -	—	- - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
29	—	- - - -	—	- - -				
		NORTHERN DIVISION.						
		Ahmedabad District.						
869	—	- - - -	B A	Chasia katha -	- - - -	59	40 0	White, long berried, mixed, hard and soft.
868	—	- - - -	D	Ditto - -	Much weevilled - -	54	35 6	Red, long berried, hard, yellowish.
870	—	- - - -	—	Wadina - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Broach District.						
214	—	Wagra taluk - - -	A	Pota - -	- - - -	57	42 6	Long berried, white, like Spanish.
220	—	Ankleswar - - -	„	Potia - -	- - - -	58	41 0	Long berried, soft, white, like Spanish.
218	—	Ditto - - - -	A B	Katha - -	- - - -	57½	41 0	Long berried, white, about semi-hard.
217	—	Wagra taluk - - -	B	Hansia - -	- - - -	55	40 0	Long, white.
221	—	Jambusar - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	40 0	Hard, flinty, white.
219	—	Ankleswar - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	39 6	Long-berried, flinty, white.
215	—	Wagra taluk - - -	„	Katha - -	- - - -	59	38 6	Long-berried, flinty, white.
5	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	57½	38 6	Long-berried, flinty, white, earthy.
216	—	Wagra taluk - - -	D	Jira - - -	Much weevilled - -	53	36 0	Long-berried, rough, red.
4	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Kaira District.						
1008	—	Radoo taluk - - -	D	Doodkhani - -	Badly weevilled - -	54½	36 0	Hard.
1007	—	- - - -	—	Katha - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
1009	—	- - - -	—	Wajia - -				
1010	—	- - - -	—	Katha - -				

Khandesh District.

41	D	Amalner taluk	A	- - -	Some weevil	62½	43	0	Good, clean, regular, white.
580	G	Bhadgaon	B	Kalee Kusal	Ditto	61	42	6	Fine, stout, long berried, hard, white.
605	K 2	Nasirabad	„	Bansi	- - -	62½	42	6	Long berried, flinty, white, fine.
607	L 2	Jamner	„	Ditto	Weevilled	58½	40	0	Long berried, flinty, white, fine.
48	F 1	Nandurbar tal	„	- -	- - -	59	40	0	Good, long berried, flinty, white, fine.
51	F 4	Ditto	„	- -	- - -	59	40	0	Good, long berried, flinty, white, fine.
941	R	Taluk Dhulea	„	Pievale Pote	- - -	60	40	0	Small, semi-hard, white.
943	T	- -	„	Pievale Bansi	- - -	61½	40	0	Fine, hard, white.
39	D 1	Amalner taluk	„	- -	- - -	58	39	6	Long berried, hard, flinty, good, white.
47	E 2	Taloda	„	- -	Weevilled	59	39	6	Long berried, hard, white.
50	F 3	Nandurbar taluk	„	- -	- - -	60½	39	6	Long berried, flinty, white, good.
599	I 2	Sanda	B D	Bansi	- - -	60½	39	6	Long berried, flinty, rough, mixed.
612	N 2	Edalabad	B	Ditto	Weevilled	61	39	0	Long berried, flinty, fine, white.
46	E 1	Taloda tal	„	- -	Ditto	59	39	0	Long berried, flinty, white, earthy.
35	C 1	Shahadu tal	„	- -	- - -	57½	38	6	Long berried, flinty, white.
42	D 4	Amalner tal	B D	- -	- - -	59	38	6	Long berried, hard, mixed white and red.
942	S	Tal Dhalea	„	Lal Kate	- - -	60	38	6	Hard, mixed.
34	B 2	Pachora tal	B	- -	- - -	58½	38	0	Long berried, flinty, mostly white.
49	F 2	Nandurbar tal	„	- -	- - -	57	38	0	Good, flinty, white, earthy.
602	F 2	Yawal tal	B D	Kate	- - -	60	37	6	Long berried, mixed, mostly hard.
946	P	Kirdel tal	„	Bansi	Slightly weevilled	58½	37	0	Hard, mixed.
945	O 2	Sirpar tal	B	Berad Bansi	Badly weevilled	56	35	0	Rough, hard.
209	F 6	Pimpalner tal	C D	- -	- - -	61	38	6	Long berried, red, mixed, hard and soft.
208	F 5	Ditto	D	- -	Weevilled	57½	38	0	Long berried, red, flinty, good.
598	I 1	Sanda	„	Nun Bansi	- - -	62	37	6	Long berried, rough, flinty
610	M 3	Bhusawal	„	Bansi	- - -	62	37	6	Long berried, rough, flinty, good, red.
600	I 3	Sanda	„	Kati	- - -	58½	37	0	Long berried, flinty.
601	J 1	Yawal	„	Bansi	- - -	61	37	0	Long berried, flinty, good, mixed.
604	K 1	Nasirabad	„	Kate	- - -	61	37	0	Long berried, flinty, rough.
33	B 1	Pachora taluk	„	- -	- - -	57	37	0	Long berried, flinty, mostly red.
603	J 3	Yawal	„	Nun Bansi	Weevilled	61	35	0	Long berried, flinty, rough.
940	Q	Taluk Dhulia	„	Lal Pote	- - -	56	35	0	Dark, thin, red.
597	H 2	Chupra tal	„	Kate	Weevilled	—	34	0	Long berried, flinty, rough.
31	A 1	Erandol tal	—	- -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
32	A 2	Ditto	—	- -					
36	C 2	Shahada tal	—	- -					
40	D 2	Amalner tal	—	- -					
596	H 1	Chupra tal	—	Bansi					
606	L 1	Jamner tal	—	Kate					
608	M 1	Bhusawal	—	Bansi					
609	M 2	Ditto	—	Ditto					
611	N 1	Edalabad	—	Lal					
944	O 1	Taluka sirpar	—	Pote					

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.				
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	*d.*	
		Nassick District.							
999	—	- - - -	B	Banshi, yellow -	Weevilled - -	57	40	0	Very fine, hard, white.
1003	—	- - - -	„	Kate Pote - -	Ditto - - -	61	40	0	Very hard, dark white.
1005	—	- - - -	„	Pote, yellow -	Ditto - - -	63	40	0	Fine, hard, white.
1000	—	- - - -	„	Banshi, red - -	Much weevilled - -	61	39	6	Fine, hard, white.
1004	—	- - - -	D	Khuple - -	Weevilled - -	54½	36	0	Thin, hard, red, little husky.
1001	—	- - - -	—	Dawood Khani -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
1002	—	- - - -	—	Kate, red - -					
1006	—	- - - -	—	Pote, red and yellow -					
		Punch Mehals.							
1011	—	- - - -	B	Daudkhani - -	- - - -	62	42	0	Very fine, large berried, hard, white.
1013	—	- - - -	„	Katha malvi - -	Little weevilled - -	61	40	6	Good, hard, white.
1014	—	- - - -	„	Gamadrov (1) -	- - - -	58	40	0	Hard, white, good colour.
1016	—	- - - -	„	Ditto (3) -	Badly weevilled - -	59	39	6	Very good, hard, white.
1015	—	- - - -	„	Ditto (2) -	Ditto - - -	58½	38	0	Good, hard, white.
1018	—	- - - -	„	Katha (2) - -	Ditto - - -	58	37	6	Hard.
1012	—	- - - -	—	Daud khani (2) -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
1017	—	- - - -	—	Katha (1) - -					
1019	—	- - - -	—	Wajia - -					
		Surat District.							
962	—	Taluka Bardki - -	—	Pota - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
963	—	Taluka Olpar - - -	—	Hansia - -					
964	—	Ditto - - - -	—	Katha - -					
		Thana District.							
43	—	- - - -	B	- - -	- - - -	59	40	0	Good, round berried, white, flinty.
44	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	57	38	6	Thin, long berried, white, flinty.
45	—	- - - -	C	- - -	- - - -	61	38	0	Good, large berried, red, yellowish.

		Southern Division.							
		Ahmednuggur District.							
300	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Destroyed.				
301	—	- - - -	—	- - -					
302	—	- - - -	—	- - -					
		Belgaum District.							
207	—	Sampgaon taluk - -	A C	- - -	Weevilled - -	58½	43	0	Fine, soft, mixed, red and white.
30*b*	—	- - - -	D	- - -	- - - -	58	37	6	Long, thin berried, red.
204	—	Athni taluka - - -	„	- - -	Weevilled - -	59	37	6	Long berried, flinty, red.
205	—	Ditto - - - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	56½	37	0	Long berried, flinty, red.
206	—	Parasgad taluka - -	„	- - -	Dttto - - -	58	37	0	Long berried, flinty, red, thin.
30*c*	—	Gokak - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	57½	36	6	Long berried, flinty, red, thin.
207*a*	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	—	36	6	Long berried, flinty, red.
38	—	Chikori taluk - -	„	- - -	- - - -	57	36	6	Long berried, flinty, red.
30*a*	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	58	36	0	Long berried, red, common.
30*d*	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
37	—	Chikori taluk - - -	—	- - -					
		Dharwar District.							
581	—	- - - -	B	Wheat from Challisgaum (2 years acclimatised).	Few weevils - -	58	40	6	Fine, flinty, white.
584	—	- - - -	„	Wheat from Jabbalpur-Shapwa (3 years acclimatised).	- - - -	61	40	0	Long berried, hard, flinty, fine, white.
585	—	- - - -	„	Wheat from Tasulgaum (3 years acclimatised).	Some weevils - -	59	39	0	Good, hard, flinty, chaffy, white.
586	—	- - - -	D	Mixed Seine (3 years acclimatised).	- - - -	59	37	0	Long berried, hard, flinty, mostly red, dirty.
587	—	- - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	63	34	6	Rough, long berried, flinty, red.
582	—	- - - -	—	Wheat from Hoshungabad (2 years acclimatised) -	Destroyed by weevil.				
583	—	- - - -	—	Wheat from Jabbalpur (2 years acclimatised) -					

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. d.	
		Kaladgi District.						
52	—	- - - -	D	- - -	Much weevilled - -	55½	36 6	Long berried, red.
53	—	- - - -	,,	- - -	Ditto - - -	59	35 0	Common red.
		Poona District.						
965	—	- - - -	B	Bakshi gahu -	- - - -	62	41 0	Fine, large berried, hard, white.
967	—	- - - -	,,	Kate gahu - -	- - - -	63½	40 0	Very find, hard.
966	—	- - - -	,,	Kali Kusal - -	- - - -	59	38 6	Hard, white.
969	—	- - - -	,,	Daud khani -	- - - -	60	38 6	Thin, hard, good, white.
970	—	- - - -	,,	Pote gahu - -	- - - -	60½	38 0	Hard, white.
968	—	- - - -	D	Khapla or Jod -	- - - -	59½	37 6	Thin, hard, red, brittle, husky.
		Satara District.						
994	—	Taluka Khutai - -	B	Buxi - -	- - - -	60	40 6	Good, hard, white.
976	—	Taluka Khanapur - -	,,	Shet - -	- - - -	61	39 6	Hard, white.
981	—	Taluka Wan - -	,,	Buxi - -	- - - -	54	39 6	Thin, hard, white.
998	—	Taluka Satara - -	,,	Ditto - -	Slightly weevilled -	62½	39 6	Hard, white.
984	—	Taluka Palan - -	B D	Ditto - -	- - - -	62	39 0	Dark, hard, mixed.
991	—	- - - -	B	Kate - -	- - - -	61½	39 0	Large berried, hard.
992	—	Taluka Fauli - -	,,	Shet - -	- - - -	60	39 0	Hard, mixed.
993	—	Taluka Wai - -	,,	Ghaolee - -	- - - -	61	39 0	Hard, mixed.
989	—	- - - -	,,	Shet - -	Rather weevilled - -	59	38 0	Hard.
985	—	Tal Koregaon - -	,,	Buxi - -	- - - -	61	37 0	Hard.
977	—	Tal Palan - -	D	Shet - -	- - - -	—	37 6	Hard, good, red.
972	—	Tal Tasgaon - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	37 0	Hard, red.
978	—	Tal Walwa - -	,,	Buxi - -	- - - -	57	37 0	Hard, thin, red.
996	—	Ditto - - -	,,	Khuple - -	- - - -	60	36 6	Hard, thin, red.
971	—	Taluk Tasgaon - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	57	36 0	Hard, thin, red.
973	—	Taluk Kanid - -	,,	Buxi - -	- - - -	58½	36 0	Hard, dirty, red.
974	—	Ditto - - -	,,	Khuple - -	- - - -	58	36 0	Hard, thin, red, husky.
975	—	Taluk Khanapur - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	56½	36 0	Hard, thin, red, husky.
979	—	Taluk Wai - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	55	36 0	Thin, red, little husky.
980	—	Taluk Wan - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	56	36 0	Thin, red, hard.
982	—	Ditto - - -	,,	Pote - -	- - - -	61	36 0	Thin, red, hard.
983	—	Taluk Palan - -	,,	Khuple - -	- - - -	54½	36 0	Thin, red, hard, little husky.

986	—	- - - -	„	Kate - -	- - - -	59½	36	0	Hard, red, dirty.
987	—	- - - -	„	Khuple - -	- - - -	57⅛	36	0	Hard, red, thin, husky.
990	—	Tal Satara - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	58⅜	36	0	Hard, red, thin.
995	—	- - - -	„	Kali Koosli - -	- - - -	57½	36	0	Hard, red, dirty.
997	—	Tal Jauli - -	„	Khuple - -	- - - -	55½	36	0	Hard, red, thin, husky.
988	—	Tal Khatao - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	58	35	0	Thin, red, husky.
		Sholapur District.							
959	—	- - - -	B	Baxi or Bansi -	- - - -	61	37	6	Hard.
960	—	- - - -	D	Khapli or Jod -	- - - -	54	34	0	Thin, hard, red, little husky.
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
		NERBUDDA DIVISION.							
		Baitul District.							
181	1	- - - -	A	Pissi - -	- - - -	63	46	0	Fine, soft, white, like Californian, but few red grains.
182	2	- - - -	B	Akdania - -	- - - -	63½	40	0	Large berried, white, mostly hard.
183	3	- - - -	B C	Khamra - -	- - - -	62⅜	38	6	Long berried, mixed soft and red.
184	4	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	62½	37	6	Long berried, mixed hard and soft, white.
		Chindwarra District.							
568	1	Linga - - -	—	Pissi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
569	2	Kamarpuni - -	—	Bhokria - -					
570	3	Sonekhar- - -	—	Kathya - -					
		Hoshangabad District.							
579	3	- - - -	A	Soharees - -	Weevilled - -	—	48	0	If not weevilled. Beautiful sample.
575	1	- - - -	A	White Pissi - -	Ditto - -	62	48	0	Very fine, white, like Australian, soft.
576	2	- - - -	—	Red Pissi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.				
577	3	- - - -	—	Jellalea - -					
578	4	- - - -	—	Kathia - -					
		Nimar District.							
193	1	- - - -	A	Bansi - -	- - - -	—	41	0	Long berried, stout, white.
194	2	- - - -	C	Dhunya - -	- - - -	—	40	6	Long berried, hard, red, yellowish.
195	3	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	—	37	6	Long berried, flinty, red.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks
							s. d.	
		Nursingpore District.						
199	1	- - - -	A	Pissi - -	- - - -	62	42 0	Fine, large berried, white, mixed, hard, red.
200	2	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	62	36 6	Rough, long berried, red.
		JUBBULPORE DIVISION.						
		Damoh District.						
201*e*	*e*	- - - -	AC	Doosra - -	- - - -	64	39 6	Good, mixed, hard, white and red, some gram.
201*d*	*d*	- - - -	AD	Pissi - -	- - - -	60	38 0	Long berried, red and white, hard and soft.
201*c*	*c*	- - - -	BD	Jalalia - -	- - - -	60½	37 6	Long berried, hard, mixed.
201*a*	*a*	- - - -	D	Hansia - -	- - - -	62	37 6	Long berried, flinty, red.
201*b*	*b*	- - - -	,,	Kateea - -	- - - -	61	37 6	Long berried, flinty, red.
		Jubbulpore District.						
571	1	- - - -	—	Mundi -	Destroyed by weevil.			
572	2	- - - -	—	Kathia -				
573	3	- - - -	—	Jalalia - -				
574	4	- - - -	—	Pinjara - -				
		Mandla District.						
171	3	- - - -	A	Pissi Sookrawali -	- - - -	60½	46 6	Fine, small berried, white, like Californian.
170	2	- - - -	,,	Pissi moondi -	- - - -	56	41 0	Good, thin, white.
172	4	- - - -	,,	Jalalia (1) - -	- - - -	58½	40 6	Good, soft, white, few damaged grains.
174	6	- - - -	C	Bangasia - -	- - - -	57	38 6	Long berried, red, soft.
175	7	- - - -	,,	Katia - -	- - - -	59	38 6	Long berried, red, soft.
173	5	- - - -	,,	Jalalia (2) - -	Weeviled - -	55	37 6	Long berried, red, soft, rough.
169	1	- - - -	—	Pissi lal - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		Saugor District.						
165	2	- - - -	A	Pissi - -	- - - -	62½	46 0	Fine, clean, long berried, white.
164	1	- - - -	B	Hansia - -	- - - -	62½	40 6	Long berried, fine, flinty, white.
167	4	- - - -	,,	Jalalia - -	- - - -	61	40 0	Long berried, flinty, white.
166	3	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	62	37 6	Long berried, flinty, red.

		Seoni District.							
189	5	- - - -	A	Mundi - -	- - - -	64	47	0	Fine, clean, white, like Californian.
188	4	- - - -	„	Pissi - -	- - - -	59½	45	6	Fine, soft, white, few reddish.
187	3	- - - -	„	Jalalia - -	- - - -	58½	41	6	Good, long, soft, white.
186	2	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	60½	38	6	Long berried, soft, red.
185	1	- - - -	„	Bungasia - -	- - - -	59½	38	6	Long berried, red and soft.
		CHUTTEESGURH DIVISION.							
		Bilaspur District.							
567	3	- - - -	C	Kathia - -	- - - -	60	41	6	Fine, clean, small berried, soft, red.
566	2	- - - -	„	Red Pissi - -	- - - -	63	41	0	Fine, clean, small berried, soft, red.
565	1	- - - -	„	White Pissi -	Few weevils - -	61	39	0	Good, soft, dingy red.
		Raipore District.							
563	2	Sunga - - -	C	Red Pissi - -	Weevilled - -	61	39	0	Fine, stout, soft, red, few damaged grains.
564	3	Ditto - - -	„	Red Katia - -	Ditto - - -	60½	39	0	Long berried, soft, red.
562	1	- - - -	—	White Pisia - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
		NAGPORE DIVISION.							
		Balaghat District.							
192	3	- - - -	A	Bansi - -	- - - -	62	43	0	Fine, clean, large berried, white.
190	1	- - - -	B	Pissi - -	- - - -	62	40	0	Good, hard, clean, white.
191	2	- - - -	D	Kathia - -	- - - -	61½	37	0	Long berried, almost hard.
		Bhandara District.							
553	1	- - - -	—	Pisi - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
554	2	- - - -	—	Kathi - -					
555	3	- - - -	—	Havra - -					
556	4	- - - -	—	Bansi - -					
		Chanda District.							
178	3	- - - -	C	Mal Katteh - -	- - - -	60	38	6	Long berried, hardish, red.
180	5	- - - -	„	Mal havali - -	- - - -	60	38	6	Long berried, soft, red.
176	1	- - - -	D	Katteh - -	- - - -	61½	37	6	Long berried, flinty, red.
177	2	- - - -	„	Katteh lal - -	- - - -	—	37	6	Long berried, hard, flinty, thin, red.
179	4	- - - -	„	Bansi - -	- - - -	61	37	0	Long berried, hard, red.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.		Remarks.
							s.	d.	
		Nagpore District.							
198	3	- - - -	A B	Chawal kathi -	- - - -	61	38	6	Long berried, soft, mixed, hard, flinty.
197	2	- - - -	B	Botka - -	Weevilled - -	61	40	6	Long berried, fine, hard, thin, white.
196	1	- - - -	„	Havra - -	Much weevilled - -	58½	39	0	Long berried, hard, white.
		Wurdha District.							
561	5	Hurghenghat - - -	D	Sousalya - -	Weevilled - -	62	37	6	Long berried, hard, flinty, red.
557	1	- - - -	—	Kathya - -	Destroyed by weevil.				
558	2	- - - -	—	Havara - -					
559	3	- - - -	—	Bhokra - -					
560	4	- - - -	—	Lal Pissi - -					
		Upper Godavery District.							
168	1	- - - -	D	Kathi - -	- - - -	60	37	0	Long berried, hard, red.
		BERAR.							
		EAST BERAR.							
		Oomraottee District.							
879	—	Hartala - - -	B	Bansi - -	- - - -	61	41	6	Long berried, white, hard, thin.
881	—	Hatoornah - - -	„	Ditto - -	Much weevilled - -	56	40	0	Large berried, white, hard, good.
873	—	Chandur - - -	„	Chaoul katee -	- - - -	61	40	0	Long berried, white, hard, greyish, good.
874	—	Ditto - - - -	„	Bunsee gahun -	Weevilled - -	60	40	0	Long berried, white, hard, good.
875	—	Bulgaon - - -	„	Katiah gahun -	Dirty - - -	60	39	6	Long berried, white, hard, grey.
871	—	Bhatkooli - - -	„	Bunsee gahun -	Few weevils - -	60	38	0	Long berried, white, hard.
876	—	Murhzapur - - -	„	Ditto - -	Much weevilled - -	58	38	0	Long berried, white, hard, grey.
877	—	Bulgaon - - -	„	Katiah - -	Few weevils - -	59½	38	0	Long berried, hard.
884	—	Murtizapur - - -	„	Ditto - -	- - - -	61	38	0	Long berried, hard, white, dirty.
882	—	Chandur - - -	D	Katiah gehun -	- - - -	60	37	6	Long berried, hard, red, good.
883	—	Morsi - - -	„	Ditto - -	Few weevils - -	59	37	0	Long berried, hard, red, good.

880	—	Bulgaon	„	Lal gehun	-	61	37 0	Long berried, hard, red, good.
878	—	Chandur	„	Jode gehun	-	58	36 0	Long berried, hard, red, thin.
872	—	Bulgaon	—	Lal gehun	Lost.			
		Ellichpur District.						
923	—	Durriapur	B	Bansi	-	60½	41 0	White, long berried, hard.
918	—	Ellichpur	„	Ditto	-	60	40 6	White, long berried, hard.
921	—	Mailghat	„	Ditto	Mixed rape seed -	62½	40 0	White, long berried, hard, some earth.
920	—	Ditto	B D	Potia	Ditto -	60½	39 0	Long berried, mixed hard and soft.
919	—	Ellichpur	D	Katey	-	60½	38 0	Red, long berried, hard.
922	—	Mailghat	„	Kattia	Weevilled -	60½	37 0	Red, long berried, hard.
924	—	Durriapur	„	Katey	-	59½	37 0	Red, long berried, hard.
		Woon District.						
925	—	Pumner	B	Bukshi	Weevilled -	60	40 0	Long berried, hard.
926	—	Dabat	„	Deshi	Much weevilled -	57	40 0	Long berried, hard, white.
927	—	Burrad	„	Ditto	Ditto -	59	40 0	Long berried, hard, white.
928	—	Nandura	D	Ditto	Ditto -	56½	36 0	Long berried, hard, red.
		WEST BERAR.						
		Akola District.						
894	—	Akote	B	Bansi	-	61	41 6	Long berried, white, hard, good.
891	—	Ballapur	„	Ditto	Weevilled -	60	41 0	Long berried, white, hard.
892	—	Jalgaon	„	Bagayati	Some weevils -	58	40 0	Long berried, white, hard, ricey.
897	—	Akola	„	Bansi	-	61	39 6	Long berried, white, hard, good but earthy.
885	—	Khamgaon	„	Bakshi	-	60	39 0	Long berried, white, hard, grey.
886	—	Akola	„	Chawal	Weevilled and dirty -	60	38 6	Long berried, white, hard, grey.
887	—	Khamgaon	„	Bansi	Much weevilled -	55	38 0	Long berried, white, hard, fair quality.
889	—	Ditto	„	Ditto	Weevilled -	59	38 0	Long berried, hard.
898	—	Jalgaon	„	Kathi	Much weevilled -	57½	38 0	Long berried, hard.
895	—	Ditto	C	Bagati bansi	Weevilled -	58	39 0	Small berried, red, soft, good.
888	—	Ditto	D	Bagayah bansi	-	60	37 6	Long berried, red, hard, grey.
893	—	Akote	„	Kate	-	60	37 6	Long berried, red, hard, grey.
890	—	Akola	„	Kathe	Weevilled -	59	37 0	Long berried, red, hard.
896	—	Ditto	„	Bagati bansi	-	59	37 0	Long berried, red, hard, grey.
		Buldana District.						
908	—	Sarangpur	B	Bansi	-	61	41 0	Long berried, white, hard.
914	—	Waghapur	„	Ditto	-	60	41 0	Long berried, white, hard.
912	—	Gungakhed	„	Ditto	-	61	40 6	Long berried, white, hard.
916	—	Ganapur	C	Pote	Few weevils -	61½	40 0	Long berried, red, good, soft, earthy.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

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			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
							s. *d.*	
		Buldana District—cont.						
909	—	Wadhoda - - -	D	Bansi - -	- - - -	58	37 0	Long berried, red, hard.
911	—	Sarangpur - - -	,,	Kathe - -	- - - -	59	37 0	Long berried, red, hard.
917	—	Mugsari - - -	,,	Ditto - -	Few weevils - -	60	37 0	Long berried, red and white, hard.
907	—	Harsode - - -	,,	Ditto - -	Weevilled - -	55½	36 6	Long berried, red, hard.
910	—	Waghapur - - -	—	Bansi - -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
913	—	Meuria - - -	—	Pote - -				
915	—	Dattala - - -	—	Ditto - -				
		Bassim District.						
900	—	Wakua - - -	B	Bukshi - -	- - - -	60	40 0	White, long berried, hard.
901	—	Rissode - - -	,,	Ditto - -	- - - -	59	39 6	White, long berried, hard.
905	—	Sirpoor - - -	,,	Khattai - -	- - - -	60	39 6	White, mostly hard.
906	—	Ditto - - -	C	Caodee - -	- - - -	61	41 0	Red, good, soft.
904	—	Rissode - - -	,,	Botkai - -	- - - -	62	40 0	Red, long berried, soft, good, some earth.
903	—	Ditto - - - -	,,	Khattai - -	- - - -	60	39 0	Red, long berried, semi-hard.
902	—	Oomerkheir - - -	,,	Sawali - -	- - - -	60	38 0	Red, long berried, semi-hard.
899	—	Rissode - - -	C D	- - -	- - - -	62	37 6	Red, long berried, mixed hard and soft.
		MADRAS PRESIDENCY.						
		Bellary District.						
842	—	Aloor Taluq - - -	D	Java godama -	Few weevils - -	60	37 0	Red, long berry, hard.
840	—	Gooty Taluq - - -	,,	Salaku godama -	Weevilled - -	58	36 6	Red, long berry, hard.
843	—	Todpaty Taluq - -	,,	Budda godama -	- - - -	59	36 6	Red, long berry, hard.
839	—	Aloor Taluq - - -	,,	Java godama -	Badly weevilled - -	50	36 0	Red, long berry, spindley.
841	—	Adoni Taluq - - -	,,	Potta godama -	Much weevilled - -	—	35 0	Red, long berry.
961	—	Harpunhully Taluq - -	,,	Java godhi - -	- - - -	56	35 0	Thin, red, rather hard.
838	—	Gooty Taluq - - -	—	Budda godama -	Lost.			
844	—	Dharmsagur Taluq - -	—	Java godama -	} Destroyed by weevil.			
929	—	Kutlighi Taluq - -	—	Jave godama -				
930	—	Ditto - - - -	—	Ditto - -				
931	—	Huvenhadgalli - -	—	- - -	Broken and chaffy.			

		Coimbatore District.						
852	—	Oodoomulpetteh - -	D	Pottay godama -	Musty - - -	55	35 6	Red, small berry, hard clean, ricey.
855	—	Collegal - - -	„	Javay godama -	Much weevilled - -	54	35 6	Red, long berry, hard, thin.
854	—	Ditto - - - -	„	Hodday godama -	Weevilled - -	54	34 0	Red, long berry, inferior.
853	—	Pulladum - - -	—	- - -	Not threshed.			
851	—	- - - -	—	Samba godama -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
		Cuddapah District.						
837	—	- - - -	D	Paramaty gothamalu	Weevilled - -	59	37 0	Red, hard, small berry, dingy.
835	—	Pulwendula - -	„	Budda gothamalu -	Ditto - - -	58	36 6	Red, hard, large berry.
836	—	Kadiry - - -	„	Java gothamalu -	Ditto - - -	52	36 6	Red, hard, spindley, chaffy.
		Kurnool District.						
847	—	Rajupalam - -	D	- - -	- - - -	58	37 6	Red, long berry, hard.
850	—	Kankanooroo - -	„	- - -	Weevilled - -	58	37 6	Red, long berry, hard, good.
848	—	Mundlapad - -	„	- - -	Ditto - - -	56	37 0	Red, long berry, hard.
849	—	Sivavaram - -	„	- - -	- - - -	57½	36 6	Red, long berry, hard.
846	—	Billalapuram - -	„	- - -	Weevilled - -	55	34 6	Red, long berry, hard, inferior, thin, dirty.
845	—	Allur - - -	—	- - -	Lost.			
		Kistna District.						
834	—	Narsarowpeta - -	D	- - -	Much weevilled - -	59	35 6	Red, hard, dirty.
833	—	Nuzanul division - -	—	- - -	Lost.			
		Nilgherry District.						
856	—	Ootacamund - -	—	- - -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
		Tinnevelly District.						
857	—	Idakal tenkasi - -		- - -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
		MYSORE.						
864	—	- - - -	D	Hotte godhi -	- - - -	60	37 6	Red, good, large berry, hard.
859	—	Betmangala - -	„	Java godhi - -	- - - -	—	36 0	Red, long berry, hard, spindley.
867	—	Bangalore - -	„	Hotte godhi - -	Few weevils - -	59	35 6	Red, long berry, hard, inferior.
957	—	Chittledrag taluk - -	„	Java godhi - -	- - - -	55	35 0	Thin, hard, red, a little husky.
953	—	Hoomali taluk - -	„	Hottee godhi -	Unsuitable - -	—	—	Very dark red, hard.

Valuation of the Samples of Wheat, &c.—*continued.*

Valuation Number of Sample.	Number on Sample as received.	Locality.	Description of Sample.		Valuation and Report.			
			Colour and Hardness.	Name.	Condition.	Weight.	Value.	Remarks.
		MYSORE—*cont.*					*s. d.*	
955	—	Hosdrug taluk - -	D	Hottee godhi -	Unsuitable - -	—	—	Dark, hard, red.
858	—	Kolar taluk - -	—	Java godhi - -				
860	—	Mulbagul - -	—	Ditto - -				
861	—	Malur - - -	—	Ditto - -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
862	—	Sidlagutta - -	—	Ditto - -				
863	—	Goribidnur - -	—	Ditto - -				
865	—	Gumnaya Kanpalya -	—	Ditto - -	Lost.			
866	—	Ditto - - -	—	Ditto - -				
932	—	Arkalgud - -	—	Ditto - -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
933	—	Chamagiri - -	—	Ditto - -				
934	—	Hiriyur - - -	—	Hotte godhi - -				
935	—	Chitaldrug - -	—	Jave godhi - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
936	—	Banavar - - -	—	Ditto - -	Not husked - -	—	—	A kind of spelt, no value.
937	—	Tarikere - - -	—	Ditto - -	Chaffy.			
938	—	Ditto - - -	—	Hotte godhi - -	Ditto.			
939	—	Chihmagalur - -	—	Jave godhi - -	Ditto.			
951	—	- - - -	—	Hottee godhi -	Insufficient for report.			
952	—	Moosoor - - -	—	Java godhi - -	Ditto.			
954	—	Nursepur - - -	—	Ditto - -	Half in chaff.			
956	—	Powghur - - -	—	Ditto - -	In the chaff.			
958	—	- - - -	—	- - -	Destroyed by weevil.			
		BURMA.						
		Pegu District.						
202	—	Thayetmyo - -	D	- - -	- - - -	55	35 0	Common, large berried, red.
203	—	Ditto - - -	„	- - -	- - - -	58	33 6	Common, large berried, red, much mixed with barley.

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